Dr. V. t Hooft

Executive Committee
July 1965.

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M I N U T E S

of the

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Geneva, Switzerland
July 11-15, 1965

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WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Minutes

of the
meeting of the Executive Committee,
Geneva, July 11-15, 1965

Present

Presidents : The Rev. Dr Martin Niemöller
Mr Charles Parlin

Chairmen : Dr Franklin Clark Fry
Dr Ernest A. Payne

Members : Professor C.G. Baëta
Bishop S.U. Barbieri
Dr Eugene C. Blake
Dr Kathleen M. Bliss
Dr Alford Carleton
Dr Ivy Chou
Professor J.L. Hromadka
Archbishop Gunnar Hultgren
Bishop Hanns Lilje
Mr J. Irwin Miller
His Eminence Metropolitan Nikodim of Leningrad and Ladoga
His Eminence Metropolitan Emilianos (substitute for Metropolitan Iakovos of Philadelphia)

Consultant : Sir Kenneth Grubb

Staff :

Rev. Paul Abrecht
Dr Charles W. Arbuthnot
Rev. Alan Booth
Rev. Alan Brash
Dr A. Carrillo de Albornoz
Rev. Ban It Chiu
Dr Leslie E. Cooke
Dr Richard M. Fagley
Rev. Anker Gjerding
Mr G. Grassi
Rev. H.A. Hamilton
Rev. Victor E.W. Hayward
Rev. Albert H. van den Heuvel
Rev. W. Hollenweger
Rev. Alexander John
Dr L. Ledermann
Dr Mauricio Lopez
Rev. Steven Mackie
Dr Hans J. Margull
Dr Z.K. Matthews
Mr Philippe Maury
Rev. A. Dominique Micheli
Bishop Lesslie Newbigin
Dr N.A. Nissiotis
Dr O. Fred. Nolde
Mr Frank Northam
Rev. Thomas Okuma
Rev. Martin Preston
Dr Heinrich Puffert
Dr Elfan Rees
Rev. Patrick C. Rodger
Dr Roland W. Scott
Mr Baldwin C. Sjollema
Dr Eugene L. Smith
Mr John Taylor
Mr Theo Tschuy
Father George Tsetsis
Father Paul Verghese
Dr Lukas Vischer
Dr W.A. Visser 't Hooft
Dr Glen Garfield Williams
Professor Dr H.H. Wolf

1. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman.

2. Roll Call

Dr Visser 't Hooft called the roll of those present and presented apologies from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop Iakovos, Sir Francis Ibiam, Dr D.G. Moses, Dr J.R. Chandran and Metropolitan Iakovos of Philadelphia. The Patriarch

of Constantinople had asked that Metropolitan Emilianos might be permitted to act as substitute for Metropolitan Iakovos.

Dr Fry expressed the pleasure felt by the Committee that Bishop Sherrill was able to be present in its opening session.

3. Minutes of previous meeting

The minutes of the meeting held in Enugu, Nigeria, January 10th to 12th 1965, having been previously circulated, were taken as read and adopted.

4. In Memoriam

The Committee held in grateful and affectionate remembrance the following friends whose death had occured since the last meeting :

Alphons Koechlin who had rendered a notable contribution to the life and growth of the ecumenical movement,

Jo Northam whose sudden death had deprived many members of the Committee of a warm and valued friend,

Bishop Boris of Odessa who had long been a supporter of the ecumenical movement and whose kindness and hospitality at the time of the meeting of the Executive Committee in Odessa had been greatly appreciated.

5. Greetings

Dr Visser 't Hooft reported that many messages of goodwill and remembrance had been received on the occasion of the Dedication of the new Headquarters and Chapel. These included messages from His All Holiness the Ecumenical Patriarch, His Eminence Cardinal Bea, Archbishop Iakovos, the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees, the Congo Protestant Council, the Prior of Taizé and the Basel Mission.

6. Sub-Committees

The following sub-committees were appointed to meet during the course of the meeting :

(a) Finance Committee

Dr Martin Niemöller (Chairman)
Bishop S.U. Barbieri
Dr Eugene C. Blake
Dr Franklin Clark Fry
Archbishop Gunnar Hultgren
Mr Charles Parlin
Dr E.A. Payne (when available)
Metropolitan Emilianos

(b) Staffing Committee (and subsequently Fourth Assembly sub-committee)

Dr E.A. Payne (Chairman)
Professor C.G. Baëta
Dr Kathleen Bliss
Dr Alford Carleton
Professor J.L. Hromadka
Dr Ivy Chou
Bishop Hanns Lilje
Metropolitan Nikodim

7. General Secretary's Report

a) The new headquarters. Dr Visser 't Hooft said he could not speak for the first time in the Assembly Hall of the new headquarters without expressing his great sense of thankfulness for the generosity which had given the Council such a fine building in which to work. Many people had devoted much time and thought during the last ten years to the effort which had today been crowned in the Service of Dedication, but a special word of gratitude was due to Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill whose faith in the undertaking had never failed and to whom its final success was in large measure due. To him and to all who had had any part in the work the staff of the Council would wish to express their indebtedness.

b) Commemorations. During recent months a number of notable commemorations had taken place. In Geneva, New York and in other places the centenary of the birth of John R. Mott had been celebrated. The World Council had helped in the preparation of a paper-back on the life of Dr Mott which would shortly be available : it was hoped that this would help the younger generation to understand the great contribution to the ecumenical movement he had made.

A Commemoration of great significance for the ecumenical movement had been that of the death of Dietrich Bonhoeffer which had occurred twenty years ago. At meetings in both East and West Germany Dr Visser 't Hooft had been interested to note from the large attendance of young people that the name of Bonhoeffer still meant much today.

In Prague in the early days of July there had been a great service to commemorate the life of John Hus, held in the Church in which he had preached during his lifetime.

Another significant occasion for the ecumenical movement would be the fortieth anniversary of the Life and Work Conference : this would fittingly be held in Stockholm and Uppsala.

The World Council of Churches had been invited to participate in a Festival of Faith arranged by the United Nations in San Francisco, but it had not been possible to send any official representative owing to the form which the programme was to take.

c) The Orthodox Churches. There had been encouraging developments in regard to relationships between the Oriental and Orthodox Churches which were entering into fuller and more direct discussion with each other. In Addis Ababa an important meeting of Oriental Churches had been held - the first time these churches had come together in this way. The report of the decisions taken at the meeting had appeared in the April number of the Ecumenical Review. It was a matter for thanksgiving that positive decisions had been taken regarding participation in the ecumenical movement and the work of the World Council.

At a recent meeting in Vienna called by Cardinal König concerning relations between the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches, a most constructive statement had been given by Metropolitan Meliton on relations with the World Council on the one hand and relations with the Roman Catholic Church on the other. This would be published in the Ecumenical Review and Dr Visser 't Hooft commended it to the attention of members.

d) The Ecumenical Patriarchate. Since the Committee had met in Enugu the Ecumenical Patriarchate had been experiencing further difficulties. The

officers of the Council and of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs had kept in close touch with the situation and had made representations to the Permanent Delegation in Geneva of the Turkish Government. Assurance had been given that the Government still stood by the undertakings given last year. There was still cause for concern, however, and the officers would continue to follow the situation closely.

e) Regional Developments. In April a meeting of representatives of the East Asia Christian Conference and the All Africa Conference of Churches had been held in Geneva. Representation from the embryonic Latin American regional organization had also been possible. There had been some criticism of the fact that the Near East Council of Churches and the European Council of Churches had not been included but this had been mainly because the original intention had been to hold a consultation only between the Asia and Africa organizations. It was the hope that further and more representative meetings might be possible. From the point of view of the World Council the advantage of holding such a meeting in Geneva was that members of the staff were available for consultation if desired. The East Asia Christian Conference had been active in relation to the Vietnam situation and in Latin America a number of church leaders had expressed themselves strongly on the San Domingo question.

f) South Africa. Dr Visser 't Hooft referred to the difficult and worsening situation in South Africa, which was a matter for deep concern. Further reference to this and to other similar areas of concern would be made in connection with the report of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs.

g) Relations with the Roman Catholic Church. The proposals regarding relationships with the Roman Catholic Church agreed upon by the Central Committee at Enugu had been transmitted to the Secretariat for Unity. The formal agreement of the Roman Catholic Church had been conveyed to the World Council by Cardinal Bea at a meeting in the new headquarters in which he and Dr Marc Boegner had participated at a time when both were in Geneva for public meetings arranged by the Geneva churches.

An important joint consultation on Missions had been held in April and a similar consultation on Church and Society questions had taken place in the same month. Reports of both these consultations were available on request. The first meeting of the Joint Working Group (Roman Catholic Church/World Council of Churches) had been held in Bossey in May and its report would be presented at a later session.

Referring to the fourth session of the Second Vatican Council, Dr Visser 't Hooft said that two matters had been giving some concern, i.e. the uncertainty regarding the Declaration on the Jewish People and the Schema on Religious Liberty. The World Council had expressed its concern over the possible omission of the Declaration on the Jewish People from the Council's agenda and this may have had some influence in the decision now taken to retain it. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs was giving attention to questions of religious liberty and would be bringing in a report at a later session.

A number of further joint consultations was being planned, including consultations on the Laity, on Women's work and on Inter-Church Aid. There was continuing contact with Roman Catholic organizations in relation to youth work and in the field of information.

The Lutheran World Federation was proceeding with plans for conversations with the Roman Catholic Church and had invited the World Council of Churches to appoint an observer.

h) Relations with conservative evangelicals. Conversations with conservative evangelicals were continuing, the latest having been an important consultation which had been held at Bossey in April. It was hoped that further such consultations might be arranged in other countries. Copies of a confidential report of the Bossey consultation were available.

i) Relations between East and West. An interesting meeting had just concluded at Bossey at which there had been a larger attendance from Eastern Europe than at any previous Bossey meeting. The conference had been led by Dr Nissiotis and had been concerned with the question of relationships between Christians in Western and Eastern countries. The Faith and Order Working Committee was at present in session in East Germany and this would provide useful opportunities for contacts with Christians there. Some difficulties, however, were being experienced and it had proved impossible for Dr Williams to obtain a visa to enable him to visit the DDR.

After discussion of a number of the points touched on by Dr Visser 't Hooft the report was received.

8. The Fourth Assembly

(A) Date, Location and Programme

Dr Visser 't Hooft recalled the following resolution of the Central Committee at its meeting in Enugu :

> "that the Fourth Assembly be held in the year 1968, with a tentative preference for the latter part of August and the beginning of September (following the likely but as yet undecided date of the next Lambeth Conference);
>
> "that the Executive Committee be asked to decide on the location and the precise dates."

Dr Scott reminded the Committee that at Enugu there had been discussion of the possibility of holding the Assembly in Ethiopia or in Sweden. The staff had investigated both possibilities and had come to the conclusion, having taken into account all the relevant factors, that it would be better in this instance to follow up the possibility of holding the meeting in Sweden. Dr Scott said he had paid a visit to Uppsala and Stockholm together with the Rev. Jens Thomsen, and the outcome of the conversations which had taken place during this visit was contained in a report which was in the hands of members (see Appendix I). A firm invitation had now been received from the Ecumenical Council in Sweden and there had also been assurance that the invitation was supported by non-member churches in Sweden. In the light of the considerations outlined in the report the staff proposal was that the Fourth Assembly be held in Uppsala from June 19th to July 4th 1968, and that the Central Committee be held in Stockholm from June 12th to 17th. Archbishop Hultgren, speaking on behalf of the Churches in Sweden, warmly endorsed the invitation of the Ecumenical Council.

In reply to a question, Dr Scott explained that the proposal to hold the Assembly in June instead of in the latter part of August or in September was due to the fact that the Lambeth Conference had now fixed its opening

date as July 4th; the Conference would last for about five weeks and any dates after its conclusion would be impracticable from the point of view of the University of Uppsala. It was pointed out that the earlier dates now proposed would make it impossible for many people to attend the Assembly, especially those involved in theological teaching. Dr Payne asked whether the dates proposed included the necessary time for a meeting of the Executive Committee before the Central Committee and for a meeting of the new Central Committee immediately following the close of the Assembly. Dr Scott said this was not the case and that the Executive Committee would need to meet on June 10th and 11th and the Central Committee on July 5th.

Archbishop Woods raised a question concerning the possibility of adequate preparations being made for an Assembly within the time available. There was considerable discussion on this point and similar misgivings were expressed by other members of the Committee. It was suggested that it might be advisable to consider the possibility of deferring the Assembly until 1969, when it might also prove possible to hold it in the latter part of the summer. Dr Visser 't Hooft called attention to the financial consequences which would result from a postponement of the Assembly, in view of the decision of the Central Committee at Rochester that no further appeal to member churches for increased contributions should be made before the meeting of the Fourth Assembly. Reference was also made to the effect on the World Council "image" of a postponement.

Father Paul Verghese reported on staff discussions concerning the main theme proposed for the Assembly. Difficulties to which Bishop Noth had drawn attention in a letter to the General Secretary were taken seriously. Various suggestions had been put forward as to ways in which the theme could be handled with both faithful exegesis and relevance to the modern world. In particular it was urged that it be discussed in the context of a dialogue between theologians and scientists.

Dr Fry then called on the Rev. Victor Hayward to speak to a staff paper dealing with the Programme of the Assembly (see Appendix II). The staff proposals were considered in detail, and in the light of this discussion and of the problems arising from the proposed earlier date of the Assembly it was AGREED -

> that, bearing in mind the points raised in discussion, the staff be requested to reconsider the plans for the Fourth Assembly and to report to a sub-committee consisting of those members of the Committee who were not members of the Finance Committee, and that the recommendations arising from these discussions be brought to a later session of the Committee. It was asked that the following points be borne in mind :
>
> (a) that the programme as proposed should be drastically simplified;
>
> (b) that there be greater integration between the addresses, the Bible study, and the work of sections;
>
> (c) that the educational and spiritual functions of an Assembly be borne in mind in planning the programme;
>
> (d) that a place be made in the work of the sections for a consideration of relationships with the Roman Catholic Church, the responsibility of the Church in relation to children and young people, the Christian responsibility in a secular and changing world, and in relation to the non-Christian religions.

At a later session Dr Payne presented a report from the sub-committee in the form of proposals for amendment to the staff document on the Programme. These proposals were considered in detail and after revision at a number of points it was RESOLVED -

(a) that the following proposed amendments to the paper on the Programme of the Fourth Assembly (Appendix II) be remitted to the staff with the request that they be taken into account in the further consideration of preparations for the Fourth Assembly :

"1. That in place of the present Section I a main address be given near the beginning of the Assembly, reporting on the status questionis at that date of the 'Finality' and 'New Creation' studies, and that this be followed by some discussion in plenary session.

2. That there be the following six Sections :

I Church Unity in a Shrinking World
II The Churches' Witness in a Non-Christian World
III The Churches' Role in Social Change
IV The Churches' Role in International Relations
V The Worship of God in a Secular Age
VI Towards a New Style of Living

(Notes : re I, the "shrinking world", from another point of view, also means a world of expanding communications;

re II, "a non-Christian world" denotes the non-Christian character, in general terms, of the whole world;

re V, "the worship of God" includes prayer and all awareness of the transcendent;

re VI, the rôle of the Christian education of youth should be studied and included in this connection.)

3. That in principle only one document be given to each Section, based chiefly upon the documents, or portions of the documents, already envisaged; and that the subject of each Section be introduced by a speaker in plenary session, with some discussion following. Every delegate will thus have an opportunity to know about the work in all Sections before they commence.

4. That hearings on the work of all Sections, either simultaneous or in two groups of three, be arranged before the Sections begin, enabling those who wish to make comments or contributions to other Sections to do so before devoting themselves to the work of their own.

5. That, to make place for the foregoing introductory speeches to the work of the Sections, the proposed addresses on the World Council's Basis of Membership be omitted.

6. That it be recognized that different Sections may handle their task in different ways. Instead of basing a new draft upon the document supplied, a Section may decide to recommend that the document be remitted to the churches as it stands, along with a covering statement in which the Section makes its own comments, and its recommendations as to how the churches may use the document or act in the light of it.

7. That points from main addresses and findings from Bible Study sessions could be incorporated in the comments drawn up by Sections on the documents with which they deal.

8. That the work of the Sections be completed and reported to the whole Assembly before the work of the Committees begins, enabling the Committees, in their consideration of the work of the World Council's various Divisions and Departments, to take cognizance of the Section findings.

9. That programme items fulfilling the educational function of an Assembly be interspersed with sessions of Sections and Committees, providing relief from too great concentration.

(10. It is also suggested that an 'orientation course' might be arranged in Geneva and/or Bossey which many delegates might take en route for the Assembly.)

11. That the question of relations with the Roman Catholic Church be handled in the following ways :

(a) that this matter be fully taken into account in the preparations made for each of the Sectional documents,

(b) that an evening session be devoted to the question,

(c) that a policy reference committee or sub-committee specifically deal with it, and

(d) that a special hearing be arranged.

12. That a place in the programme be found for consideration of the question of relationships with 'conservative evangelicals'.

13. That in handling the Assembly Theme, the text "Behold, I make all things new" should be dealt with in the wider context of the concept of "newness" in the New Testament. The key concept to be developed in the handling of the Assembly Theme should be that of the renewing quality of life which is experienced here and now when the eschatological dimension of the Christian faith is taken with full seriousness."

(b) that the Finance Committee be asked to consider ways in which the financing of the World Council and its operations can best be brought to the attention of the members of the Assembly. The Committee then turned to further discussion of the <u>date and location of the Assembly</u> and it was RESOLVED -

a) that after careful review of arguments adduced in the Committee and of further considerations brought forward in the sub-committee, it be recommended (i) that if by courtesy the dates of the Lambeth Conference can be slightly shifted in an earlier direction, the Fourth Assembly should begin on August 1st 1968; (ii) that if, on the other hand, the Lambeth Conference could be held at a slightly later date, the Assembly should begin on July 1st;

b) that particularly for reasons connected with the securing of visas no change of location from that proposed in Uppsala be envisaged. (It was noted, however, that if July 1st proved a practicable date it would then be possible for the Central Committee to meet also in Uppsala instead of in Stockholm as would be necessary if the Assembly began on 1st August.)

c) that if a change in the date of the Lambeth Conference is impracticable, the staff be asked to consider possible alternatives and report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman agreed to take up the question of a change in the date of the Lambeth Conference with the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop Dean.

(B) Allocation of Seats

Dr Scott presented a staff paper on the proposed allocation of seats in the Fourth Assembly. Bishop Newbigin drew attention to the resolution of the New Delhi Assembly concerning the provision of 25 seats for delegates nominated by the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism, and asked whether these would be in addition to the delegations appointed by the churches. Dr Fry said that this was clearly the intention of the New Delhi resolution.

After discussion it was AGREED -

that the staff be asked to re-examine the allocation of seats in the Fourth Assembly, applying the same principles of allocation to member churches of long-standing as to more recently admitted churches, and to bring a revised allocation to the meeting of the Executive Committee in February.

9. The Church and Mass Communications

Mr Maury spoke to a proposal which was before the meeting concerning the question of the responsibility of the churches in regard to mass communications, (see Appendix III). After discussion it was RESOLVED -

that in view of the strongly expressed desire that the World Council of Churches should undertake a study and produce (if possible through its Assembly) a statement on the Church and mass communications, it be agreed, on the basis of the tentative agenda formulated in the proposal for a study on "The Church and Mass Communications" (Appendix III) -

(a) that the General Secretariat should be authorized to seek to raise up to $ 30,000 under Programme Project procedures for this project, as described below, through approaches to church boards and offices and other groups and individuals interested in the question of mass communications;

(b) that a group should study this field and prepare, if possible, a statement to be submitted to and acted upon by the Fourth Assembly;

(c) that this group should include the following members and consultants:

Bishop Hanns Lilje (Chairman)
Mr Penry Jones (Vice-Chairman)
Mr Ato Emmanuel Abraham
Mr Louis Cassels
Mr Hiber Conteris
Dr J.R. Darling
Dr Truman Douglass
Dr Tom Driver
Rev. David Edwards
Mr Tom Hopkinson
U Kyaw Than
Professor Roger Mehl
Dr Cornelis A. van Peursen
Bishop Pitirim
Mr Hans-Jürgen Schultz
Dr C. Thomas Spitz

In addition Dr. Kathleen Bliss, as chairman of the Joint Commission on Education of the WCC and WCCESSA, and Mr. Charles Parlin, as chairman of the Department of Information, should be members ex officio.

Consultants

Mr J.T.A. Ayorinde
Mr Robert Cadigan
Mr Alva Cox
Mr Alberto Franco
Rev. Edwin Robertson

(Note: It was further decided that if any proposed members of the group refused the invitation to take part in it, the chairman of the group should be authorized to substitute other names, in consultation with the officers of the WCC.)

(d) that subject to financial resources being assured -

(i) the group should have a first meeting in the summer of 1966 and at least another meeting in 1967 to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly in 1968; that the group should be empowered to coopt a limited number of experts to help in its work; that coordination between these meetings and those of the Joint Study Commission on Education of the World Council of Churches and the World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association be sought and some joint sessions of the two groups be foreseen;

(e) that in addition to the work done by the group in these sessions the study should include the collection of background documentation to be requested from churches and Christian organizations concerned (church statements, bibliographies, etc.), and original articles on points deserving special attention, and that these materials be printed as documentation for the work of the Assembly and for wider circulation if desirable.

10. Future Meetings

(a) Central Committee

(i) Dr Visser 't Hooft called attention to the decision of the Central Committee at Enugu that its next meeting should be from 8th to 17th February 1966, the officers being authorized to postpone the meeting should the Nominating Committee find itself unable to make a recommendation regarding the nomination of a new General Secretary by that date. There would be a meeting of the Nominating Committee from 15th to 17th July.

On the question of location, possible meeting places suggested at Enugu had been Wuppertal-Barmen and Crete. If the February date was confirmed neither of these places would seem practicable, and the staff proposal was that the meeting be held in or near Geneva.

After discussion it was AGREED -

that in accordance with the authority given to it by the Central Committee the Executive Committee confirms that unless the officers later find it necessary to postpone the meeting until the middle of the year the next meeting of the Central Committee be from Tuesday, February 8th through Thursday, February 17th 1966, in or near Geneva.

It was suggested that if the 1966 Central Committee was postponed to the summer, consideration should be given to the possibility of its being held in Wuppertal-Barmen or Crete, and that in any case both Wuppertal-Barmen and Crete should be considered as possible meeting-places for the 1967 meeting.

(ii) Dr Visser 't Hooft said that the Staff Executive Group had given thought to a possible theme for the next meeting of the Central Committee and their proposal was that this might be "The Ecumenical Way - Nature, Method and Goal", or some other formulation embodying this idea. After discussion it was AGREED -

that the theme of the Central Committee meeting in 1966 be "The Ecumenical Way and the Specific Role of the World Council of Churches".

(b) Executive Committee

It was noted that the dates of the next two meetings of the Executive Committee would be :

Sunday, February 6th to Tuesday, February 8th, in Geneva

Monday, August 8th to Thursday, August 11th, probably in or near Geneva

11. Applications for membership

Dr Visser 't Hooft reported on the following pending applications for membership :

a) The Orthodox Church of Czechoslovakia

b) The Hong Kong Council of the Church of Christ in China

c) The United Church of Zambia

d) The Evangelical Methodist Church in Portugal

e) The Methodist Church of Indonesia

Correspondence was in progress regarding all these and it was hoped to bring recommendations regarding their acceptance to the meeting of Central Committee in February.

12. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Sir Kenneth Grubb reported on the current work of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. He drew attention to special problems such as those in Spain. He then said that at the recent CCIA Executive Committee many situations of tension had been discussed - Vietnam, Southern Africa, the crisis of the United Nations, the Dominican Republic and the general subject of Trade for Development. Papers on these topics, adopted by the CCIA Executive Committee, would be presented to the Executive Committee.

Sir Kenneth spoke particularly of the future of the CCIA, describing some of the views expressed by the Commissioners in regard to the conference to be called by the General Secretariat on the next stage in the life of the Commission. He argued in favour of continuing steps, especially having in mind the Fourth Assembly, for preserving as a special subject the whole realm of the churches' work in the field of international relations.

Dr Nolde, continuingthe report of the CCIA, called attention to the serious deterioration in international relations during the period since Enugu. The six statements or resolutions adopted at the 20th session of the CCIA Executive Committee would be presented separately but he would like to make special reference to the
Statement on Human Rights and Religious Liberty - Current Considerations.
The considerations lying behind this statement were, first, the present work in the United Nations on a draft Declaration and a draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance; and, secondly, the anticipated consideration of the Schema on Religious Liberty at the next session of the Second Vatican Council. The Roman Catholic Church in its participation in international affairs acted both as a Church and as a Government and in recent years the problem had manifested itself in a new form. The Vatican City State was a member of the Universal Postal Union and of the International Telecommunications and as such was eligible for formal participation in specialized agencies such as FAO and UNESCO. The latest development in this gradual process was the listing of the Holy See among non-member governments of the UN such as Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany. The work of CCIA in the present growing collaboration with Roman Catholicism would be considerably clarified and facilitated if it could be made clear when Roman Catholic representatives were speaking on behalf of the Vatican City State and when they were representing the Roman Catholic Church. The documents before the Committee would demonstrate the range of the problems in which the Commission was trying to serve the Churches.

a. Human Rights and Religious Liberty - Current Considerations

Dr Nolde presented a statement of the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on Human Rights and Religious Liberty. After discussion, during which the officers of the CCIA agreed to the deletion of one sentence from the report, it was RESOLVED -

> that in receiving a statement on Human Rights and Religious Liberty recently adopted by the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (see Appendix IV), the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches, because of the importance of the matter and for the sake of better understanding between the churches, expresses the hope that the declaration on Religious Liberty which will be before the next session of the Second Vatican Council will be adopted and promulgated without weakening of its content and without restricted interpretation.

b. The situation in Vietnam

Dr Nolde presented a statement adopted by the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (see Appendix V) on the present situation in Vietnam. This statement gave rise to considerable discussion and after one or two verbal changes had been agreed by the officers of the CCIA, it was RESOLVED -

that in receiving a statement recently adopted by the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on the present situation in Vietnam, the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches

i) calls attention to a statement by the Chairman and Director of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on March 10th 1965 (see Appendix V(a)) on the basis of which the statement of the CCIA Executive Committee is to be understood;

ii) urges the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs to continue its efforts on behalf of a solution of the problem;

iii) earnestly appeals to all the parties concerned on both sides to explore every step and to welcome any initiative which might lead to the cessation of hostilities and the formulation of plans to deal with the political and economic problems in the area;

iv) appeals to all Christians to pray to God to lead us into the way of peace and to intercede for the peoples of Vietnam; and

v) is grateful that it is proving possible for the East Asia Christian Conference, with the support of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, to send relief to those in need in both North and South Vietnam.

c. The Dominican Republic

Dr Nolde presented a statement of the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on the Dominican Republic (Appendix VI). In the ensuing discussion it became clear that the Committee desired to make an additional statement and it was agreed that Bishop Barbieri and Dr Carleton, in consultation with Metropolitan Nikodim and members of the staff, be asked to draft a resolution on the subject for consideration at a later session. After full discussion of the draft of the sub-committee it was agreed that this be withdrawn in view of a diversity of views on its content.
It was then proposed, seconded and unanimously RESOLVED -

that in receiving the report of the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs dealing with the Dominican Republic, the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches -

i) expresses appreciation of the fact that the Churches in the United States have spoken clearly about the moral issues involved in the situation;

ii) asks the Churches in Latin America and North America to take all possible initiatives to rebuild Christian understanding and to establish peace and justice;

iii) assures our fellow-Christians in the Dominican Republic of its prayers, of its help in relief needs and of any help it can give so as to arrive at a satisfactory and just solution;

iv) calls upon the member churches of the World Council of Churches to join in these endeavours to meet the material and spiritual needs of our fellows in the Dominican Republic;

v) recognizes the imperative need to give support to movements in Latin America seeking creative alteration of social, political and economic structures.

d. The Ecumenical Patriarchate

Metropolitan Emilianos asked whether the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs had taken any action in the difficult situation of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. Dr. Nolde said there had been extensive private negotiation with high officials both of the Turkish and the Greek Governments. The matter had been on the agenda of the CCIA Executive Committee but it had been felt that no useful purpose would be served by issuing a public statement at this juncture. After discussion in which several members pressed for action, it was RESOLVED -

that the Executive Committee request the officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs to continue to give special attention to the difficult situation of the Ecumenical Patriarchate and specifically to the problems regarding the publications of the Patriarchate and the admission of students to the Halki School of Theology.

e. United Nations

The Committee considered a statement adopted by the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on the United Nations. Metropolitan Nikodim drew attention to a reference in one of its paragraphs to the People's Republic of China and to Germany which he felt might be open to misunderstanding. After discussion it was agreed that the officers of CCIA be asked to revise this section of the statement, and on the understanding that this be done it was RESOLVED -

that the statement of the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs on the United Nations be received. (For amended text see Appendix VII).

Dr. Carleton expressed concern that the Church Centre for the United Nations, on the U.N. Plaza in New York, and serving as the "Christian presence" to an important degree in the United Nations should be wholly identified with the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA, and not with the ecumenical movement in its wider sense.

f. Trade for Development

The Committee had before it a statement on Trade for Development adopted by the Executive Committee of CCIA, (see Appendix VIII). After discussion it was RESOLVED -

that in receiving a statement on "Trade for Development" adopted by the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs the Executive Committee notes that it is directed only to certain specific aspects of the total problem of the relationship of trade and aid for developing countries. The Committee requests the officers of the CCIA to continue to work in collaboration with the appropriate Divisions and Departments of the World Council to ensure that a comprehensive approach be made to the strategy of development, having regard especially to the forthcoming conference on Church and Society.

g. Southern Africa

The Committee considered a statement adopted by the CCIA Executive Committee on the situation in Southern Africa (see Appendix IX). In the ensuing discussion attention was drawn to a number of points at which the document called for revision, particularly in its references to Mozambique and Angola. It was agreed that the officers of CCIA be asked to take responsibility for revising the document in the light of the suggestions made before it was released for distribution.

13. Relations with the Roman Catholic Church

(i) Dr Visser 't Hooft said that the main item under this heading was the report of the Joint Working Group (Roman Catholic Church/World Council of Churches) set up in accordance with the proposals adopted at the Enugu meeting of Central Committee which had subsequently been accepted by the Roman Catholic Church (see Appendix X). The Roman Catholic Church had appointed the following members to the group:

Mgr J.G.M. Willebrands, Secretary of the Secretariat for Unity
Mgr Carlo Bayer, Secretary-General of Caritas International
Mgr William Baum, Secretary of the National Episcopal Commission in the United States for Ecumenical Affairs
Father Pierre Duprey, Under-Secretary of the Secretariat for Unity (Oriental Section)
Father Jérome Hamer, General Secretary for Studies in the Dominican Order
Mgr Thomas Holland, Bishop of Salford

The representatives of the World Council, appointed by the officers under the authority remitted to them by the Central Committee, were :

Dr Visser 't Hooft
Archpriest Vitaly Borovoy
Dr R. H. Edwin Espy
Dr N.A. Nissiotis
Dr Edmund Schlink
Father Paul Verghese
Dr Lukas Vischer

The group had held its first meeting at Bossey on May 22nd to 24th and had turned its attention to a heavy agenda which included the following items :

a) Interpretation of its mandate

b) Fundamental issues concerning the WCC understanding of ecumenism and the Roman Catholic understanding of ecumenism

c) Practical relations

d) The study of world-wide dialogue

e) Studies in the realm of Faith and Order

f) Concerning the life of the churches, i.e. questions relating to the Laity, Mission and Evangelism, Youth work, Women's work and family questions, Bible study and translation, common prayer for unity including questions relating to the Week of Prayer for Unity etc.

g) Collaboration in practical tasks, e.g. relief of hunger, social and international affairs, relations to international governmental bodies, the question of common or paralleled statements on international issues

h) Matters which create tension between the churches, e.g. the theology of marriage, mixed marriages, Baptism, Religious Liberty, Proselytism etc.

The report of the meeting, which was at this stage to be regarded as a confidential document, had been submitted also to the Secretariat for Unity through Bishop Willebrands. It would be reconsidered by the group at its next meeting (which would take place in November) in the light of comments from the Committee and from the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr Fry then called upon Dr Vischer to speak to the report. It was carefully considered, in general and in detail, and several amendments were proposed. The General Secretary was asked to bring these to the attention of the group as follows :

a) Point 8: National and Local Councils. It was suggested that this section be re-worded as follows :

"While realizing that it has no competence to legislate for national and local situations and that these situations present a great variety, the group would suggest (i) that the appointment of Roman Catholic observer-consultants or permanent observers with consultant status to local and regional councils corresponds generally more closely to the present stage of relationships than the appointment of Roman Catholics to full membership; and (ii) that further study be given to the whole question of the representation of the Roman Catholic Church in such councils."

b) Point 11(c): Faith and Order. It was suggested that this section be re-worded as follows :

"The group suggests to Faith and Order and to the Secretariat for Unity the setting up of a theological group, the purpose of which would be the clarifying of what are the theological issues which will inevitably re-appear in the dialogue between the Roman Catholic Church and all other churches.

This theological group would report in the first instance to Faith and Order and the Secretariat for Unity but the Joint Working Group should be informed of its progress."

c) Point 12: Common Prayer: communication in sacris and the Week of Prayer for Unity. It was suggested that at its next meeting the group should give some consideration to the question of the date of the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity."

d) Point 22: Common statements on International Issues. It was suggested that points (b) and (c) of this section be placed in the reverse order.

In reply to a question from the Chairman Dr Visser 't Hooft said that a further report would be brought to the meeting of the Executive Committee in February when a decision would need to be taken as to the form in which it should go forward to the Central Committee.

Dr Visser 't Hooft asked for leave to report in general terms on the work of the group to a meeting of the representatives of the world confessional organizations which was to take place in Geneva in October. It was agreed that this be done.

(Please note that the document concerning the results of the Working Group of the WCC and the Roman Catholic Church and the discussion concerning this document must remain confidential until the matter can be reported to the Central Committee.)

ii) The Fourth Session of the Second Vatican Council. A paper by Dr Lukas Vischer "Before the Fourth Session of the Second Vatican Council" was brought to the attention of the Committee.

14. Fixed Easter Date

Dr Vischer presented a paper on the question of a fixed date for Easter, giving the historical background relating to a consideration of this matter and a full report on earlier actions of the World Council. It was proposed that a questionnaire be sent out to member churches in the hope that a consensus of opinion might be arrived at. Archbishop Woods asked that the questionnaire might contain some reference to the possibility of the adoption of a regional calendar: this was a question which was of considerable interest in Australia and New Zealand. It was AGREED

a) that a questionnaire concerning the desirability of a fixed Easter date be circulated to member churches;

b) that the secretaries be asked to consider the inclusion of an enquiry regarding the adoption of a regional calendar;

c) that a report be brought to a later meeting of the Executive Committee in the light of the replies received from the churches.

15. The Pentecost Message

Dr Eugene Smith raised the question of an earlier date for the preparation of the Presidents' Pentecost Message. A letter from Dr Schiotz of the American Lutheran Church had asked whether it was possible to have the text about ten months before the date of Pentecost so that it might be included in material sent to the churches for use in their bulletins. Dr Smith said that this would also enable the WCC New York office to include it in the packets of ecumenical materials which were distributed not only in the United States but in other parts of the world. It was suggested that it might be possible to make provision for the issuing of a Pentecost message in time to meet the need which Dr Smith had expressed, and possibly to put out a further message nearer to the date of Pentecost which might have some relation to the situation then existing. It was AGREED -

> that the staff be asked to consider ways in which the problems raised in the United States in connection with the Pentecost Message might best be dealt with.

16. Division of Ecumenical Action

Father Paul Verghese reported on the work of the Division of Ecumenical Action.

(a) The Ecumenical Institute. Father Verghese said that during the past three months nine courses had been held at the Institute, representing a wide variety of interests. Special reference should be made to two of these :

(i) Consultation of conservative evangelicals. This had as its theme "Basic questions on the understanding of the Church" and had dealt with this topic from the point of view of churches outside the World Council. There had been 45 participants. The differences of opinion which had emerged during the discussions were not substantially different from those already existing within the fellowship of the Council itself. It was apparent that there was a considerable group of Christians within non-member churches who would like to see their churches enter the membership of the Council. It was important that such conversations should continue, and further that they should be based on common Bible study. Requests had been received from America, Germany and Great Britain for similar consultations to be organized in these countries. Copies of the report could be made available but it should be treated as a confidential document.

(ii) East-West consultation on "Reconciliation among the Nations Today".

This consultation had consisted of almost 100 members - the largest ever held at the Institute. There were four Roman Catholic participants and about ten from the Orthodox churches; there had been representation from Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary but the East German delegates had been unable to come. Dr Nissiotis, supplementing Father Verghese's report, said he felt the theme had been well chosen and had provided a setting in which discussion had been able to proceed without misunderstandings arising. Political problems had been discussed with great sincerity and calmness. He hoped the consultation might be followed up by other such meetings. In reply to a question, Dr Nissiotis said that the Institute had worked from the outset in cooperation with existing Peace movements, especially in regard to the selection of participants.

(b) The Department on the Laity and the Department on the Cooperation of Men and Women in Church, Family and Society were both planning joint consultations with representatives from the Roman Catholic Church to be held in the autumn. The Committee of the Youth Department was meeting in Mexico from 2nd to 6th August. Between this meeting and the date of the Assembly work would be undertaken on a major document dealing with "Youth in God's World".

(c) Joint WCC/WCCESSA Study Commission on Education. A consultation had been held in Glion in April which had produced a document on "The Views of Man implied in some Educational Systems": this document would be brought to the Commission at its meeting in Sussex, England, at the end of August. The Rev. H.A. Hamilton supplementing Father Verghese's report said that the Commission was also engaged on an interesting study of the future rôle of Christian institutions in the changed political and economic situations in which they find themselves. Work was also being done on the rôle of the family in education in an era when the structure of the family was changed by sociological and economic forces.

17. Division of Studies

The Rev. Victor Hayward reported on the work of the Division of Studies.

(a) "Study Encounter". Mr Hayward submitted copies of Nos. 1 and 2 of Volume I of the Divisional study bulletin in its new and enlarged format as a quarterly. He drew attention to the list of World Council studies printed in the first issue, and said that the important draft document prepared by Professor Hendrik Berkhof in connection with the "Finality" study would appear in No. 3 under the title "God in Nature and History".

(b) Department on Church and Society. All four of the preparatory volumes for the 1966 World Conference had now gone to the press, and copies of the final table of contents for each were in the hands of members. Work on the final list of participants was proceeding satisfactorily. The next meeting of the organizing committee for the Conference was to take place in Oxford, August 31st to September 6th. The purpose of the meeting would be to outline the programme of the World Conference and the themes and topics which should be the basis of its discussion.

(c) Department on Studies in Evangelism. Further publications in connection with the study on "The Missionary Structure of the Congregation" were announced. Some university institutes had expressed an interest in taking up special items of the study for intense research. Plans for the next phase of the study were under discussion. Mr Hayward introduced the Rev. Walter Hollenweger who was succeeding Dr Margull as Executive Secretary of the Department.

(d) Other reports. Mr Hayward also reported on the on-going work of the other Departments and Secretariats within the Division.

(e) Secretariat on Faith and Order. The Rev. P.C. Rodger reported briefly on the work of the Secretariat on Faith and Order. Following the decisions of the Commission at its meeting in Aarhus last year emphasis was being laid on the responsibility of all Commission members for promoting the interests of Faith and Order studies in their own countries rather than restricting their activities to membership of the theological commissions.

Dr Lukas Vischer, reporting on the meeting just concluded in East Berlin, said this had provided useful opportunities for contact with the churches there. The meeting had given attention to the various studies which were in process and had also considered the part that the Secretariat might play in the Fourth Assembly. It had been recommended that the Assembly be postponed until 1969 in order to enable Faith and Order to make a more adequate contribution.

18. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

Dr Cooke, in presenting the report of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, introduced two new members of staff - Mr G. Grassi, Associate Secretary for Europe, and Father George Tsetsis, Associate Secretary for Orthodox Churches and Countries, Old Catholics and the Near East.

(a) Emergency situations. Dr Cooke outlined the actions of the Division in relation to emergencies in various parts of the world, drawing special attention to the situation in East Pakistan which had suffered an unprecedented number of disasters, the latest being the cyclone which had rendered hundreds of thousands homeless, and had left an aftermath of disease and famine.

(b) Committee on Specialized Assistance for Social Projects. The work of this Commission was now firmly established and at its last meeting the five panels which had been set up dealt with 79 items. Twenty-four projects were the subject of continuing study.

(c) Joint working party with representatives of the Roman Catholic Church. In accordance with the request of the Joint WCC/RC working group, plans were in hand for a joint meeting to consider inter-church aid, relief and refugee work: this would take place from November 9th to 11th.

(d) "Herrenalb Categories". A significant step in relationships with the Division of World Mission and Evangelism had been the agreement to waive the Herrenalb categories. Bishop Newbigin would report more fully on this in his Divisional report.

(e) Human Need. On the recommendation of the Divisional Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, it was AGREED that the Executive Committee -

(A) recalling the action taken by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches concerning the Christian response to areas of acute human need at its meeting in August 1960, wherein it noted "the opportunities for service provided by the emergence of new nations and new claims for social and economic justice in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and the growth of world-wide awareness of these needs", and encouraged the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service "to continue and develop its cooperation with other divisions of the World Council and agencies of the churches to develop a policy by which the resources of the churches may be mobilised in a continuous Christian response to areas of acute human need"; called upon the churches "to support the Freedom from Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations", and urged the churches "to act imaginatively and generously in relation to this urgent need and opportunity through their own ministries and the support of their missionary and service agencies, and also through the facilities of ecumenical fellowship";

recalling also the message of the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches to the member churches on January 16th, 1963, on the occasion of the World Freedom from Hunger Week:-

"1. to encourage your churches and congregations to make the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the people in need the subject of intercession;

2. to call your communion to increased participation in the tasks of meeting the needs of the hungry and supporting the actions of the national and local councils of churches to this end;

3. to render a significant ecumenical witness and to undertake far-reaching service in ministering to the hungry people of the world in the name of our common Lord whose compassion fails not";

recognising that the struggle against hunger and malnutrition not only exerts a strong humanitarian claim but constitutes one of the vital elements in a broader and longer-range strategy of development. As the World Council Assembly said of this larger struggle in its New Delhi Appeal to All Governments and Peoples in 1961:
"To press the war against poverty, disease, exploitation and ignorance calls for greater sacrifice and for a far greater commitment of scientific, educational and material resources than hitherto. In this common task, let the peoples find a positive programme for peace, a moral equivalent for war!";

appreciating the response of the member churches of the World Council of Churches in their participation in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign through membership of the National Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committees, by adopting and supporting F.A.O. and government projects in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, by contributing personnel and considerable sums of money;

noting with gratitude the initiative taken by the churches in some countries in devising and supporting projects of their own;

emphasising the importance of honouring existing commitments, and utilising to the fullest possible extent the existing machinery of cooperation;

(B) Draws the attention of the churches to the disturbing facts

a. that in spite of existing aid programmes of inter-governmental, governmental, voluntary and church agencies the gap of per capita incomes between rich and poor nations continues to widen;

b. that the economic and social disparity of peoples and societies calls for a concerted effort of all nations to resolve a world situation which is a major threat to peace with freedom and justice;

c. that the current population growth of more than 50 million persons each year in the low-income societies puts increasing strain on already inadequate food supplies;

d. that experts on current world development point to the grave danger of world famine within the next decades;

e. that the hunger and malnutrition which are presently the fate of two-thirds of mankind are a major symptom of the threatening world situation;

Stresses the importance of expanding the ability of developing countries to meet, individually and jointly, their food needs to the largest possible extent, and to regard the provision and distribution of external food supplies as a necessary interim supplement rather than as a long-term substitute for adequate indigenous food supplies and the means to produce them; and

the importance that efforts to cope with the challenge of hunger and malnutrition be carried on in a manner calculated to foster better integrated efforts to deal with the various inter-related sectors of development. As the W.C.C. Central Committee stated in 1958: -

> "Social and economic progress require balanced programmes of social and economic development including agriculture, industry, basic services, education and health programmes. Christians should be aware of the inter-relationship of such programmes as well as sensitive to the effects on people of these vast changes";

and (C) RESOLVES to call upon the member churches to sustain and where possible renew their efforts to meet these needs by

i. making further representations to their governments in support of greater Freedom from Hunger Campaign activities, and efforts by other U.N. agencies, notably the Technical Assistance Board, UNICEF, the World Health Organisation, and the U.N. Trade and Development Board, in order to implement world action in a concerted approach to the economic and social ills of mankind;

ii. supporting the aims and objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

iii. intensifying their efforts in support of ecumenical and national action;

iv. participating in, and supporting to the full, the second World Freedom from Hunger Campaign Week, to be held October 16 - 24, 1965, and the Young World Mobilization Campaign, coinciding with the 20th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization;

v. supporting those measures that need to be taken to eliminate the widening gap between the population explosion and the production of the sustenance of life;

vi. committing themselves anew to a ministry of people in need and to a concerted mission to eradicate the causes of need;

vii. giving generously through their churches, agencies and the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service of the World Council of Churches for these purposes.

9. Division of World Mission and Evangelism

Bishop Newbigin introduced the Rev. Alexander John who had recently joined the staff of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism in Geneva.

(a) In presenting the report of the Division Bishop Newbigin referred to two important consultations which had recently taken place. The first was the joint WCC/Roman Catholic consultation on Mission to which reference had already been made. The second was an important consultation on the Evangelization of West Africa today which had just concluded in Yaounde, Cameroun. A preliminary report on the consultation was in the hands of members: this would be followed in due course by a larger and more detailed statement, containing much useful statistical material. Bishop Newbigin commended the reports of both these meetings to the Committee.

(b) The report of the Tübingen consultation on the Healing Ministry in the Mission of the Church was also made available to members. This consultation had aroused great interest both inside and outside the churches. The services of Mr J. McGilvray had been seconded by the Division of Missions, New York, on a part-time basis for developing the programme.

(c) Bishop Newbigin paid tribute to the work that had been done during the past three years by the Rev. B.I. Chiu in relation to the service of laymen abroad. The Division would continue to assist as opportunity offered in continuing the programme of meetings which Mr Chiu had initiated.

(d) Coordinating Committee for Christian Broadcasting

Bishop Newbigin asked for approval of the Constitution of the Coordinating Committee for Christian Broadcasting (see Appendix XI) (formerly the Coordinating Committee for Intercontinental Broadcasting). The constitution provided for the nomination of two members to the Committee by the Division of World Mission and Evangelism, and the Executive Committee of the Division had appointed Dr George Carpenter and Mr Michael de Vries.

It was RESOLVED -

> that the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches record its approval of the Constitution of the Coordinating Committee for Christian Broadcasting (CCB).

(e) The Herrenalb Categories

Bishop Newbigin drew the attention of the Committee to a document setting out the circumstances which had led to the formulation of the "Herrenalb categories" in 1954. These had been agreed between the International Missionary Council and the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service and had set out the categories within which the work of the Division of Inter-Church Aid outside Europe and the Orthodox countries would be confined. The present document outlined proposals for a new relationship and had received the approval of the Divisional Committee of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism and the Executive Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service. The document would now be sent out to the affiliated councils of the DWME and would be brought to the Divisional Executive Committee in February in the light of the comments received. Comments had also been requested from the Division of Ecumenical Action and the Division of Studies.

20. Department of Information

Mr Philippe Maury reported on the work of the Department of Information. In addition to the normal on-going work of the Department arrangements were in hand for the holding of a consultation between Roman Catholic journalists and members of the Department. There was also to be an important meeting in the United States, to be arranged in cooperation with the Divisions of World Mission and Evangelism and Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service and the Division of Overseas Missions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA: the theme of this consultation was "Communication and Interpretation of the Mission of the Church".

There had been good cooperation with the press and broadcasting authorities in relation to the opening and dedication of the new headquarters, and gratifying reports had been received on the success of the arrangements made.

21. Report of the New York Office

In reporting on the work of the New York office Dr Eugene Smith asked for the prayers of members for Dr Roswell Barnes whose health continued to give anxiety. The integration of the office of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism with the New York office of the World Council had been concluded and had already led to greater economy and efficiency of working. Dr George Carpenter had now retired and the Rev. T. E. Floyd Honey had joined the staff and was serving both the Division of Inter-Church Aid and the Division of World Mission and Evangelism.

Continuing work was being done on relationships with both the Roman Catholic Church and the conservative evangelicals, in both cases with encouraging results.

Dr Smith said that whereas the general increase in church income was 13 %, the increase in interdenominational support was only 7 %. This reflected in part an adverse reaction among some conservative elements in the churches to the attitude of the National Council of the Churches of Christ on such issues as the racial question. Discussions were in progress regarding the possibility of encouraging creative encounter with the member churches by initiating a series of events in connection with the 1966 Church and Society Conference, the twentieth anniversary of the First Assembly of the WCC, and other notable events.

An invitation had been received from the Canadian Council of Churches for Dr Smith to visit Canada for a week in November to discuss how the WCC office in New York might better serve the Canadian churches.

22. Committee nominations

a. Division of World Mission and Evangelism

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism, it was RESOLVED -

i) that the Rev. R.M. Bennett, Baptist Church, Canada, be appointed to the Divisional Committee of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism in place of the Rev. T. E. Floyd Honey;

ii) that Mr William Conton, Church of the Province Sierra Leone, be appointed to the Committee of the Christian Literature Fund in place of Mr Bartels who has declined appointment:

iii) that the Directors of the Institute of Social Studies and the International Federation of Institutes for Socio-Religious and Social Research (FERES) be informed that the following persons would be acceptable to the World Council of Churches as members of the proposed Board of Directors for a service of World Christian Statistics :

Sir Kenneth Grubb

Dr Charles Malik

Mr Philippe Maury

Mr Charles Parlin

Mr M. M. Thomas

b. Commission on Faith and Order

It was RESOLVED -

that the following appointments to the Commission on Faith and Order be confirmed :

The Rev. Rupert E. Davies, Methodist Church, Great Britain (replacing Principal H. Roberts)

The Rev. Dr John Mbiti, Church of the Province, Uganda, (replacing Professor N. Q. King)

c. Committee on National Council Relationships

It was RESOLVED -

that the Rev. R. K. Orchard, Congregational Union of Great Britain and Ireland, be appointed to the Committee on National Council Relationships in the place of the Rev. Frank Short (resigned).

23. Structure Committee

It was RESOLVED -

(a) that there be a meeting of the Structure Committee at an early date after the meeting of the Central Committee in February 1966, and that in the meantime all documents relevant to the work of the Committee be circulated to its members;

(b) that Bishop James K. Mathews be appointed Chairman of the Committee in place of Dr Norman Goodall who had resigned from the chairmanship.

24. Support of National Councils

Dr. Scott spoke to a document which was before the meeting concerning the creation of a coordinated fund for the support of national councils. There was general agreement that some action in relation to this matter was desirable, and it was AGREED -

that the staff be asked to give further study to the proposal for the creation of a coordinated fund for the support of national councils with a view to its presentation to the Fourth Assembly, after due clearance with the Finance Committee.

25. Report of Staffing Committee

The report of the Staffing Committee was presented in closed session. The report was adopted and is circulated separately to members of the Committee.

After the reception of the report of the Staffing Committee, the Chairman expressed the gratification of the Committee on the appointment of the Rev. H. A. Hamilton as Assistant General Secretary in succession to Dr Scott.

26. Report of Finance Sub-Committee

Dr. Niemöller introduced the report of the Finance Sub-Committee. He pointed out that many of the items reviewed gave rise to no specific recommendations for action at this meeting. The 1964 accounts were not completely final and the audit had not commenced. The final audited accounts would therefore be presented for action to the Central Committee meeting next February.

The exact future development of several important aspects of the work and the staffing of the WCC remained undecided, making it impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the financial needs for the coming period. This applied notably to the General Secretariat, to the staffing of DWME and to the future plans for CCIA. For that reason, in several instances the report suggested that the adoption of 1966 budgets should be deferred until the Central Committee meeting next February and authority be granted for operations to be conducted during the first weeks of 1966 on the general basis of the approved 1965 budgets.

A difficult position is again developing in respect of operations under the General Budget and a substantial part of the time of the Finance Sub-Committee was spent in discussing this problem. This matter will require serious and careful attention at the Central Committee meeting next February and the discussion in the Finance Sub-Committee suggests that serious consideration may have to be given to the adoption of either or both of two unwelcome lines of action - some restriction of programme and some measure of deficit financing, in the period up to the Fourth Assembly.

Dr. Niemöller then called upon Mr. Northam to read the report of the Finance Sub-Committee, which is reproduced below. The discussion in the Executive Committee and the action taken is reported after each section of the report.

I. Operations under General Budget

a) Accounts for operations under the General Budget 1964

"1. The final audited accounts for 1964 will be presented to the Central Committee meeting in February 1966. The figures at present available, which are nearly final but may still be subject to some revision, show a somewhat better position than that estimated at the Central Committee meeting in January 1965 and indicate a surplus on the year's operations of $ 8,710 calculated as follows:

Income:	
Member church contributions	$ 815,922
Interest on investments	23,734
	839,656
Expenditure	830,946
Surplus	$ 8,710

2. An accumulated deficit on operations under the General Budget amounting to $ 17,620 was brought forward from 1963. The 1964 surplus can be applied in reduction of that figure, leaving a net accumulated deficit of $ 8,910 to be carried to 1965."

This section of the report was received for information.

b) Progress Report on General Budget operations in 1965

"3. The Central Committee in January 1965 authorised a budget of $ 930,000 for 1965. This amount was, at that time, the maximum which could be foreseen as income for the General Budget in the current year. It would now appear certain that income will be higher. Income of $ 945,000 can with reasonable confidence be expected and the final figure may, by reason of a probable increase in the contribution of one member church, exceed $ 960,000.

4. Certain detailed individual lines in the present authorised level of expenditure are, however, unrealistic and need upward revision, in particular: meetings, in the light of the actual expense of the Central Committee meeting in Enugu, which exceeded budget provision; allocation of the expense of upkeep of buildings in certain sub-units of the budget; Ecumenical Institute in respect of cleaning and maintenance and of automobile expenses; New York office; and salaries, in the light of recommendations made in the confidential report of the Finance Sub-Committee.

5. The presently approved budget includes a provision of $ 25,000 for Contingencies. If the detailed lines referred to in the foregoing paragraph are revised to more realistic figures by transfers from the provision for Contingencies, this would involve reducing that provision to about $ 5,000. Such a provision would certainly not be adequate for the expenses which will be incurred in 1965 and should be covered from the provision for Contingencies, particularly: the expense for the Nominations Committee; the expense of the Structure Committee, if it meets in 1965; and the expense of a Secretary with portfolio for Evangelism in DWME.

6. The principle has been accepted and seems clear that the Executive Committee is not empowered to authorise a budget level higher than that authorised by the Central Committee. The Executive Committee has on one past occasion decided that, if faced with the choice between cutting the programme of activities approved by the Central Committee or taking responsibility for expenditure in excess of the budget level approved by the Central Committee, it might adopt the second alternative. It now appears probable that total income will exceed the level of the approved budget of $ 930,000 by a sum sufficient to cover expenditure of about $ 950,000 and also to cover the net accumulated deficit brought forward from 1964 of a little less than $ 9,000. It seems clear that, if it had been possible to present a higher income forecast to the Central Committee meeting in January 1965, the Central Committee would have been prepared to authorise a larger budget. The Finance Sub-Committee therefore agreed to recommend:

a) That staff be authorised to modify the detail of the approved level of expenditure by increasing the detailed budget lines referred under paragraph 4 above and reducing correspondingly the provision for Contingencies, within the total of $ 930,000;

b) that the Executive Committee take note of the fact, that, if approved activities are not cut, expenditure in 1965 will exceed the approved budget level of $ 930,000 but that there is a reasonable prospect that income in 1965 will nonetheless be adequate to cover all expenses and, in addition, the net accumulated deficit of about $ 9,000 brought forward from 1964, and

c) that, under these circumstances, the Executive Committee direct staff to exercise all possible economy but give authorisation for the maintenance of activities and for the overexpenditure of the order of $ 20,000 which may result."

The Executive Committee agreed to receive the following item of the report before examining the above recommendations.

c) <u>Preliminary consideration of General Budget for 1966</u>

"7. The many uncertainties of the present position would appear to make it justifiable and indeed necessary to defer the adoption of a General Budget for 1966 until the Central Committee meeting in February 1966. It is clear that the financial position will become more difficult next year and in the following years. Increases in expenditure must be foreseen for the following reasons:

a) There may be a General Secretary Designate in 1966 overlapping in period of service with the General Secretary.

b) There may be a Director of the Division of Studies.

c) There may be - or there may be for a full year instead of only the last few months - a Secretary with portfolio for Evangelism in DWME.

d) The budgets of CCIA and of the Ecumenical Institute may have to be increased.

e) It may be necessary further to strengthen the Department of Finance and Administration.

f) If the Nominations Committee completes its assignment in 1965; there will be a saving by reason of the cessation of expense under this heading but this may be compensated in part by expense for the Structure Committee in 1966.

g) It must be foreseen that the continuing effects of inflation will further increase expenditure generally and the report of the ad hoc Committee on Salaries may include recommendations which would increase expenses.

8. Income for 1965 has been estimated at $ 960 - 965,000. There is at present no assurance of any further increase in income for 1966, though there could be an increase in member church contributions in a few instances. The member churches were given the assurance in August 1963 that "no new commitments involving a general appeal to the member churches for any (further) increase in contributions to the General Budget" would be made prior to the next Assembly of the World Council of Churches".

9. Expenditure for 1965 may be of the order of $ 950,000 and the indications in the foregoing paragraph suggest that the maintenance of the full programme of activities might involve an increase in expenditure in 1966 to $ 1,000,000 - $ 1,100,000.

10. After extended discussion of this problem, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

a) that the adoption of a General Budget for 1966 be deferred until the Central Committee meeting in February 1966;

b) that authority be granted for operations under the General Budget tc be conducted during the first few weeks of 1966 on the general basis of the approved level of expenditure for 1965; and

c) that staff be directed, in the light of all further information becoming available in the intervening period, to present to the Central Committee meeting in February 1966 proposals for the General Budget for 1966 which may, if unavoidable, forsee a deficit under operations in 1966 up to a maximum amount of $ 50,000.

In making recommendation c) above, the Finance Sub-Committee recognised that such a procedure might well involve foreseeing operations on a deficit basis in 1967 and 1968 but also noted that expenditure under the General Budget in those years might be somewhat lighter because staff activities in those years would be heavily concentrated on the preparation of the Fourth Assembly and therefore in part chargeable to the budget for that Assembly."

Dr. Payne asked whether, if the Central Committee did not meet in February, the Executive Committee had power to deal with the 1966 budget. Mr. Northam replied that power had explicitly been granted by the Central Committee in January 1965 to the Executive to adopt a budget for 1966 but that the Executive might feel somewhat hesitant about adopting a budget involving a deficit. Dr. Carleton asked whether financial provision was being made for the expense of the Fourth Assembly. Mr. Northam replied that $ 30,000 per annum were being set aside in reserve for those expenses.

The Executive Committee then approved the recommendations in paragraphs 6 and 10.

II. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

"11. The financial operations of this division were reviewed by the Divisional Committee during the week preceding the Executive Committee meeting. The Finance Sub-Committee received a report on operations and, in certain instances, recommendations from the Divisional Committee.

a) Service Programme Budget - Accounts for 1964

12. The provisional accounts for 1964, still possibly subject to minor correction, show income of $ 1,411,507 against an approved budget of $ 1,459,900. Expenditure amounted to $ 1,366,086 and the year's operations thus resulted in a surplus of $ 45,421 which, in accordance with precedent, will be added to the Unappropriated Balance. This account is used to hold any such surpluses on current operations and can be used, by decision of the Divisional Committee, to meet the expense of special unforeseen activities of the Division. The Finance Sub-Committee, noting that the Division operates under the Rule VIII (2) with authority to raise and administer a separate budget, agreed to recommend:

> that explicit power be given to the Divisional Committee of the DICARWS to take action disposing of sums which may from time to time be available in the Unappropriated Balance.

This recommendation represents confirmation of the procedures which have been followed in the past and which, in the judgement of the Finance Committee, appear reasonable."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendations.

b) 1965 operations under the Service Programme

"13. A review of actual expenses under the Service Programme during the first 5 months of 1965 shows expenditure below budget level and indicates that it should be possible to conduct the year's operations within the level of the approved budget. The same conclusions can be drawn from a report on actual expenditure on the operations of the Service to Refugees during the first 5 months of the year. (The operations of the Service to Refugees represent the largest single item within the Service Programme).

14. The Divisional Committee also reviewed income prospects for the Service Programme in 1965 and reached the conclusion that there are reasonable prospects that income for the Service Programme during the current year will be adequate to cover total expenses."

The Executive Committee received this item for information.

c) Service ProgrammeBudget for 1966

"15. The Divisional Committee of DICARWS recommended approval of a Service Programme Budget for 1966 totalling $ 1,523,500 and considered that there is a reasonable probability that income adequate to cover such a budget can be raised. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

that the Service Programme budget of DICARWS for 1966, totalling $ 1,523,500, be authorised."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendation.

d) Travel Loan Funds

"16. Reports on both the main Travel Loan Fund (Revolving Fund) and the smaller WCC Travel Loan Fund show a satisfactory position at the end of 1964 and in respect of actual and forecast operations in 1965 and 1966.

17. The Finance Sub-Committee received a report concerning negotiations with the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) regarding future operations under the Revolving Fund, which is financed by grants from ICEM. There is disagreement between ICEM and the Voluntary Agencies concerning the ownership of the resources in the Revolving Funds held by the Voluntary Agencies. The Voluntary Agencies are at present examining a set of proposals for a new basis of operations which, if acceptable to all Voluntary Agencies concerned, might be submitted to ICEM. These proposals were reviewed by the Divisional Committee of DICARWS and the Finance Sub-Committee examined the recommendations from the Divisional Committee and agreed to support those recommendations to the Executive Committee, namely:

a) that the proposals at present under consideration by the Voluntary Agencies be approved as acceptable to the WCC as a satisfactory basis for continuing operations under the Revolving Fund and as a solution to the long-standing disagreement between ICEM and the Voluntary Agencies regarding the ownership of and operations under the Revolving Fund;

b) that if the other Voluntary Agencies holding Revolving Fund agreements with ICEM are willing so to do, staff be authorised to concur in the presentation of the proposals to ICEM;

c) that if the proposals are submitted to and accepted by ICEM, staff be authorised to accept such arrangements; and

d) that if significant modifications of the proposals are requested by other Voluntary Agencies or by ICEM, power be granted to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Central Committee, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Officers of the Divisional Committee to take decisions on reference from staff as to whether such modifications are acceptable to the WCC."

Mr. Northam gave a summarised oral presentation of the proposals referred to in paragraph 17. Dr. Blake explained that the proposals include points which are advantageous both to ICEM and to the Voluntary Agencies and was considered by the Divisional Committee to represent a good basis of negotiations for the continuance of this important service to refugees and migrants. In reply to Dr. Baëta, Dr. Fry explained that repayments collected against loans were available to the WCC for further loans to eligible refugees and migrants.

The Executive Committee then approved the above recommendations, with the addition, at Dr. Payne's suggestion, of the name of Mr. Charles Parlin in recommendation d).

III. Division of World Mission and Evangelism

"18. The financial operations of this division are also conducted under Rule VIII (2) and were reviewed by the Executive of the Divisional Committee shortly before the present meeting of the Executive Committee.

a) Operating Accounts of DWME for 1964

19. The accounts of DWME for 1964 show that expenditure exceeded income by $ 5,702. The budget foresaw that expenditure might exceed income by $ 12,000 and the final results are as forecast at the Central Committee meeting in January 1965, where it was reported that the excess of expenditure over income would be less than $ 12,000. The deficit will be covered, as foreseen by the budget, from the Working Capital Fund of DWME which at the beginning of 1964 amounted to a little less than $ 63,000.

b) Operations of DWME in 1965

20. A report on actual expenses during the first 5 months of 1965 indicates expenditure running somewhat below budget level. As with most operations of the WCC at the present time, there are a number of factors which make accurate financial forecasting difficult but the Divisional Committee reached the conclusion that, whereas the budget for 1965 foresees an excess of expenditure over income of the order of $ 7,744 to be covered from the Working Capital Fund, it is probable that income will be adequate to cover expenses and it may therefore not be necessary to draw on the Working Capital Fund to balance the 1965 accounts."

The Executive Committee received these items for information.

c) Budget for operations of DWME in 1966

"21. The Executive of the Divisional Committee gave tentative approval to a budget for 1966 totalling $ 217,249. The action was limited to "tentative approval" by reason of uncertainties regarding the staffing of DWME in 1966 and the budget for the New York office for that year. The judgement of the Executive of the Divisional Committee was that income in 1966 should be adequate to cover total expenses. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

that tentative approval be given to the budget for the Operating Fund of DWME for 1966 totalling $ 217,249."

Dr. Carleton questioned the formulation "tentative approval" and the Executive Committee approved the above recommendations with the substitution of "interim approval" for "tentative approval".

IV. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

"22. The CCIA also conducts its financial operations under Rule VIII (2) and its financial position was reviewed by the Executive of CCIA during the week preceding this Executive Committee meeting.

a) CCIA accounts for 1964

23. At the Central Committee meeting in January 1965, estimates of actual expenditure and income for 1964 were presented, showing that a deficit was foreseen on the year's operations but that that deficit could be covered from the balance brought forward from previous years, leaving a balance of about $ 1,500 to be carried forward to 1965. The final accounts show that expenditure was higher than estimated last January and the deficit on the 1964 operations exceeded the balance brought forward from previous years, leaving a deficit of about $ 500 to be carried forward to 1965. This represents the first occasion on which the accounts of CCIA have shown an overall deficit but the amount is small and the Executive of CCIA felt that it should not cause undue anxiety.

b) Operations of CCIA in 1965

24. A report of expenses during the first 5 months of 1965 shows that expenses are running slightly below budget level. The officers of CCIA consider that it should be possible to conduct 1965 operations within the limits of available income, though it may not prove possible in addition so to conduct 1965 operations that the small deficit brought forward from 1964 can be covered during the current year."

The Executive Committee received the foregoing items for information.

c) Budget for CCIA for 1966

"25. It is also true in the case of CCIA that uncertainties regarding future staffing make extremely difficult the preparation at this time of a budget for 1966. If it should prove impossible to cover in 1965 the deficit brought forward from 1964, then every endeavour would be made to provide for the clearing of that deficit in 1966. The Finance Committee agreed to recommend:

a) that the adoption of a 1966 budget for CCIA be deferred until the Central Committee meeting in February 1966; and

b) that authority be granted for the operations of CCIA to be conducted during the first weeks of 1966 on the general basis of the approved budget for 1965."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendations.

V. EPS accounts for 1964

"26. EPS is an independent entity sponsored by 6 ecumenical organisations. The WCC customarily received the accounts as one of the organisations sponsoring EPS. The WCC contributes to EPS in each year the amount necessary to permit its accounts to be closed without surplus or deficit. This has involved in recent years a contribution greater than that foreseen by the General Budget of the WCC. Steps have been taken - notably an increase in the subscription rates and requests to the other sponsoring bodies to increase their contributions - to ensure that this position be rectified. Those measures will not take effect until 1965. The accounts for 1964 show that the closing of the accounts of EPS without surplus or deficit involved a contribution from the WCC of $ 9,278 as against the budgetary provision of $ 5,000. Provision for that increased contribution is included in the results under the General Budget reported under item I a) earlier in this report."

The Executive Committee received the above item for information.

VI. Programme Projects 1963/68

"27. The list of Programme Projects 1963/68 amounts in total to $ 565,000 and the Central Committee at its meeting in January 1965, in the light of the income at that time assured for the support of the projects, raised the authorisation for expenditure against the projects to the level of $ 360,000. One of the items within the list of Programme Projects is the budget of $ 175,000 for the 1966 World Conference on Church and Society. The Finance Sub-Committee was advised that, with the exception of special income for the Church and Society Conference which is referred to under the following item, no significant further progress could be reported on raising income for the support of Programme Projects since the Central Committee meeting. No further action was therefore required prior to the Central Committee meeting in February 1966."

The Executive Committee received this item for information.

VII. 1966 World Conference on Church and Society

"28. The Central Committee at its meeting in January 1965 gave approval to a budget totalling $ 175,000 for the above conference and authority for expenditure to be incurred against that budget up to $ 100,000. The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that, by reason of the response of the constituency of DICARWS to an appeal for special gifts to help to provide travel assistance to participants in the conference from Asia, Africa and Latin America and

action taken by the Divisional Committee meeting last week, extra income of about £ 33,000 could now be regarded as assured. In the light of that information and reported prospects of further support for travel assistance, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

> that the authority for expenditure to be incurred against the budget totalling $ 175,000 for the 1966 World Conference on Church and Society be raised from $ 100,000 to $ 140,000.

29. The Finance Sub-Committee noted that, by reason of the fact that the budget for this conference is included in the list of Programme Projects 1963/68, earmarked gifts for other items in the list of Programme Projects would make possible the allocation to the budget for the World Conference of undesignated gifts and therefore help in the financing of that conference as effectively as would designated gifts for the conference.

30. The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that the approved budget for the conference would be reviewed in detail during the coming months and, if necessary, a revised budget would be submitted for consideration at the Central Committee meeting in February 1966."

The Executive Committee noted with concern that the financing of the budget for the World Conference on Church and Society is not yet fully assured and urged that every endeavour be made to secure urgently the needed extra resources. Dr. Blake reported that the Divisional Committee of DICARWS considered that it was making a maximum contribution to the budget of the conference and should not do more. He drew attention to the indication in paragraph 29 that every endeavour should be made to secure support for the other approved programme projects, as well as designated contributions to the budget for the conference itself.

The Executive Committee approved the recommendation in paragraph 28.

VIII. Investment Portfolios

"31. The Finance Sub-Committee received a report on and detailed statements of the various Investment Portfolios and also a report on recommendations from the Advisory Committee and gave its approval to the administration of the portfolios and the adoption of the recommendations."

The Executive Committee received this item for information.

IX. Retirement and Provident Funds

"32. The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that it has still not proved possible to complete the legal formalities for the constitution and registration of the foundations but that the matter is progressing. The formalities would shortly be completed and the foundations brought into being with effect from January 1, 1965."

Mr. Northam recalled that the Central Committee meeting in August 1963 gave power to the Executive Committee to name three members of the board of each of the two foundations. It would now be necessary to name those members and the Executive Committee therefore agreed:

a) to appoint for 3 years as members of the board of the Provident Fund of the World Council of Churches:

Mr. Georges Lombard	-Chairman
Dr. Martin Niemöller	-Member
Dr. Eugene C. Blake	-Member

b) to appoint for 3 years as members of the board of the Retirement and Social Welfare Fund for the staff of the World Council of Churches:

Mr. Georges Lombard	-Chairman
Dr. Martin Niemöller	-Member
Dr. Eugene C. Blake	-Member

27. Dr J. H. Oldham

Dr Visser 't Hooft read a letter from Dr J. H. Oldham indicating that he felt he should resign from his position as Honorary President of the Council in view of his age and his increasingly bad health. There was unanimous agreement that the General Secretary be asked to write to Dr Oldham expressing the desire of the Committee that he should allow his name to stand as a member of the Praesidium.

28. Good wishes and thanks

The Committee, through its Chairman, expressed its wish to mark the occasion of the official opening of the Ecumenical Centre by putting on record its gratitude to Mr Alan Haigh whose energy and devotion had contributed so largely to the successful completion of the project.

The Chairman voiced the good wishes of the Committee to Dr Nissiotis on his appointment as Director of the Ecumenical Institute in succession to Dr Wolf, and wished God-speed to Bishop Newbigin and Dr Scott as they left the Council for other spheres of Christian service: the gratitude and prayers of members of the Committee would go with them.

The closing period of worship was led by the Vice-Chairman.

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APPENDIX I

FOURTH ASSEMBLY

LOCATION

An Invitation from Sweden

When it became apparent that an invitation could be expected from the Svenska Ekumeniska Nämuden (Ecumenical Council), the Staff Executive Group deputed Dr Scott and Mr Thomsen to visit Uppsala and Stockholm to meet the representatives of the Council and study the facilities for accomodation and programme.

The Central Committee has authorized the Executive Committee to determine the location and the precise dates in 1968.

If the Assembly were to be held in Uppsala or Stockholm the dates would have to be between the middle of June and the middle of August, in order to be able to use the buildings of the university in either city.

The Lambeth Conference has been announced to meet from July 4th 1968.

The staff recommends, with the approval of the Swedish Ecumenical Council, that if the Assembly is held in Sweden, the dates be June 19th to July 4th inclusive, and of the Central Committee June 12th to June 17th.

Location of the Assembly

Uppsala offers a suitable situation for the Assembly, from the point of view of

- the accommodation for delegates and meetings
- the convenience in location of buildings
- the support of the Ecumenical Council and the Church of Sweden
- the interest of the city and university authorities
- the atmosphere for the work of the Assembly

The meeting of Central Committee, however, would have to be in Stockholm as the university buildings and student residences in Uppsala can not be made available until June 18th.

Accommodation in Uppsala

Ample student residences are available, and with building now under construction it is anticipated that up to 1500 single rooms with baths can be had in one area of the city. In another area is the large concentration of student residences where at present some 5000 reside during term but it should not be necessary for the WCC to use these.

About a mile distant, and in the centre of the city, are a number of student "nation" houses where all meals would be served. In the same locality is the university. Rooms for section and committee meetings in this area of the city would be adequate both in number and size.

Plenary sessions and some office space could be held in the new Sports Hall which, without tables for the members of the Assembly, holds altogether some 3500 persons. This building is under construction and is intended for conferences and meetings during the summer. This Hall is located about one mile from the centre of the city.

If these buildings are to be requested for 1968 it will be necessary to approach the various authorities before the end of this year.

Accommodation in Stockholm

For the Central Committee arrangements can be made for the five days called for by the present planning of the programme.

The second legislative chamber room in the Riksdagshuset (at 500 kroner a day) can be secured, and would be adequate for the purpose. Smaller rooms near the chamber can also be had. Hotels sufficient for the committee and staff are conveniently located.

Nearby is the Storkyrkan (the Cathedral) at which the opening service of the 1925 Stockholm Conference was held.

Appendix II

THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY PROGRAMME

A. General Considerations

1. Much has happened, both in the world and among the churches, since the Third Assembly. It will be important, in preparing for the next, to take full account of the changed situation in both respects. The Fourth Assembly will need to show itself genuinely related to the actualities of the world in which it meets; it must equally show itself open to those renewing forces of the Holy Spirit to which its main theme will bear witness. The Assembly must itself be a creative experience, otherwise it will disastrously settle into patterns of tedious and unprofitable routine.

2. On the one hand, therefore, the Assembly will have honestly to face the challenges and problems of revolutionary change in the modern world - the impact of technological advance, in this new 'space' age, upon men's thinking and beliefs and upon their social patterns and international relationships, and also the resulting growth of consciousness of human solidarity. An attempt to imagine likely features of the scene in 1968 has suggested that several present-day problems will then be equally or even more acute, such as those concerning nuclear power, the gulf between rich and poor nations, race relations, and inter-continental tensions. But movements towards wider political and economic co-operation, and advance on a world scale in the application of nuclear research for purposes of peace, may similarly be anticipated. The essential thing will be that the Assembly show itself keenly alive to the contemporary situation.

3. On the other hand, the Assembly must equally take full account of new situations in the life of the churches. The World Council will be under obligation to show that the further access to membership of great Orthodox Churches and the integration with the International Missionary Council, both of which events signalized the New Delhi Assembly, have had real and important consequences for the life of the Council. Greater efforts, for example, will henceforth have to be made to produce documents which really represent a consensus acceptable to both East and West. The Fourth Assembly will inevitably be compared with the Second Vatican Council, but the fundamental differences between the two must be clearly recognized and stated. The W.C.C. is nevertheless challenged to produce texts of intrinsic weight, and to formulate positions which show full recognition of new decrees of the Vatican Council. Wherever possible, agreements between the member churches of the W.C.C. and the Roman Catholic Church should be emphasized. The Assembly must further clarify the nature of ecumenism as we understand it. Attention must also be paid to regional developments in the ecumenical movement, to church unions in different continents, to confessional developments, and to relationships with conservative evangelicals.

B. Opening

4. The programme for the opening session and for the subsequent first three days of the Assembly should thus be planned so as to set the ecumenical movement within its total world setting on the one hand, and, on the other, to renew its sense of fellowship in dedication to its next specific tasks. Some appraisal should be made of the first twenty years of the history of the World Council. What is "new" in the Biblical sense, should be clearly distinguished from innovation; and those who can speak from experience of the renewing power of the Spirit, at many levels and in varied ways, will have an essential contribution to make.

5. The question of the Assembly Theme is being taken up in a separate paper. Its difficulties are clearly recognized, but there is reason to believe that careful study and handling would reveal a true word of God for our present age. Carelessly used, it would prove a disaster. There should perhaps be two addresses on this theme at the Opening Session, one by a theologian au courant with scientific developments and the problems of modern society, and the other by a social scientist with theological competence; it would be essential for the two speakers to have sufficient previous consultation to work as a team. The constant renewal of the Church must be related to the unfolding of God's purposes for the world, and the 'new creation' in Christ to God's ultimate renewal of all things. Questions raised by the theme must continue to engage study and discussion throughout the Assembly's programme, particularly in Section I.

6. During the first four days of the Assembly, the programme should cover four concerns: (a) Bible study on the main theme, (b) taking stock of the world, (c) a deepening of ecumenical fellowship, and (d) preliminary Assembly business, such as the receiving of Central Committee's report, the reception of new member Churches, and the setting up of Assembly committees.

(a) The theme for Bible study should be the meaning, in both Old and New Testaments, of newness and of renewal. Unhurried discussion should take place in the same groups as will subsequently meet as Sections, although at this stage all groups will take the same subject. Members of the Assembly will thus be given the opportunity of active participation in group discussion from the beginning of its programme.

(b) Addresses on the world situation, especially with the main theme in mind, should be given by experts from various academic disciplines and fields of experience, but no session should have more than two addresses.

(c) The Assembly could well remind itself of the World Council's Basis of Membership; addresses could be given under the headings of 'Our Common Lord', 'Our Common Calling', and 'Our Common Fellowship', relating each to the Assembly theme, and giving each an outward reference. It would be good for one or two brief testimonies to be given by speakers who have shared in leadership of the ecumenical movement. There should be an address on the nature of ecumenicity.

7. Careful consideration should be given to a suggestion that on the Saturday evening expression could be given to the oneness of the churches in a simple Agape meal, preparing for a great act of worship and re-dedication, in a repentant and hopeful spirit, on the Sunday morning. It is hoped that the Assembly will be experienced as an event for the churches, filled with the renewing power of the Holy Spirit.

8. On the Sunday evening preliminary Assembly business should be completed, thus forming a natural termination to the commencement of Sections and Committees on the Monday morning, the work of which will have been set in a wide and clear perspective.

C. Further General Considerations

9. It is suggested that the meeting of Central Committee immediately preceding the Fourth Assembly last for five days, in order to allow adequate time for dealing with as much routine and preparatory business as possible, thus relieving the programme of the Assembly itself. The Assembly should last for at least 16 days, and the programme should be less exhausting than hitherto.

10. It is urged that the second Sunday of the Assembly be observed as a complete day of rest, arrangements being made only for worship and fellowship in the local churches.

11. It is suggested that a diarist in each of the three official languages be appointed to keep an official log of the Assembly's proceedings, and that three other persons be given a mandate to reflect, in consultation with the diarists, on the course of the Assembly and to submit a draft Assembly Message for consideration at one of the concluding plenary sessions.

12. It is recommended that on some days Bible exposition, and on some other days periods of silence (with or without guided meditation) form a part of the morning worship. Adherence is also recommended to the practice of simple forms for evening prayers, allowing some variety but demanding no undue cerebration.

D. Sections

13. The approach made to the setting up of Sections has been that these should deal chiefly, though not exclusively, with those concerns which have received considerable attention within the work of the various departments of the World Council between the Third and Fourth Assemblies. The Sections should be given substantial documents, remitted to the Assembly, as far as possible, on the authority of a Commission or World Conference, or say of an enlarged Divisional Committee. They should not be simply staff documents.

14. More than one decument may be remitted to each Section, and documents to one Section may come to it from different sources within the framework of the World Council's work - the Sections should not deal with the work of departments or Divisions as such. Their fundamental task would be to decide which statements should go to the churches, which should be sent back for further study within the World Council, or which should be tabled. In the first case, the Section would make such modifications in its document or documents as it deemed necessary, but would also prepare for consideration by the Assembly on Address to the Churches commenting on, and commending for study and action, the documents concerned. In the second case, the Section would recommend by whom further work should be done, and would remit to that body whatever comments it wished to make, on the understanding that Central Committee might authorize the document as later amended to be forwarded to the churches. In the preparation of the Addresses to Churches, some reflection on the functions of World Council statements would be necessary - to what extent are such statements pastoral, catechetical, or even dogmatic? The fundamental question is how much 'new thinking' can the churches make their own.

15. Consideration having first been given to the concerns which ought to be dealt with in Sections, six Sections are recommended; it is believed that this number will be suitable from the point of view of size. At this stage, only areas of concern are indicated. Titles of the Sections should not be finally settled until some knowledge of the actual documents to be considered becomes available; the final titles should 'bite into the present situation', and present live issues rather than a neat scheme of topics.

16. Preparations for the work of the Sections will have to be planned separately in each case, according to the nature and source of the materials to be handled.

17. In order that the ideas and concerns of the Department on the Laity may inform discussions in all Sections, special steps should be taken with the churches to secure better lay representation at the Assembly.

18. Section I. God's Action in History

This Section would focus on basic theological issues, and primarily take up the findings of the 'Finality' Study (which is of course to receive relevant contributions from other existing Studies). It is desirable that attention should also be paid to the challenge of modern ideologies and secular philosophies, and to the appeal of syncretism. (Preparations should be assigned to the special commission which will have to draw together the work jointly done on the 'Finality' Study and the Study on 'Creation, New Creation, and the Unity of the Church'.)

19. Section II. The Church's Unity

To this Section should go the statement from Faith and Order which is to carry forward the thinking crystallized in the New Delhi Statement, and is expected to be discussed and adopted by the Faith and Order Commission in 1967. The findings of the Study on the Eucharist will be given place here. One document is to be anticipated from the Faith and Order Commission regarding the results to date of its total study programme.

20. Section III. The Church in Mission

This Section would take up findings from many of the present Studies in the W.C.C., e.g. those on "The Missionary Structure of the Congregation", on "Patterns of Ministry and Theological Education", and on "Churches in the Missionary Situation", and also on a new joint study to be organized by D.W.M.E. on "Conversion in a Secular Age". (A preparatory co-ordinating Commission could be formed from Departmental Working Committees and Divisional Committees.)

21. Section IV. Christian Response to Social and International Change

To this Section will come reports from the Church and Society World Conference. Certain interests and concerns of D.I.C.A.R.W.S., in particular and interest in the concept of "world economic democracy", and the findings of C.C.I.A.'s "Second Cambridge Conference" (planned for 1967) should provide further documentary material.

22. Section V. The Worship of God in a Secular Age

This Section should deal with the subject of worship, not as an ancillary to other concerns, but as an objective act offered by the Church to God. Attention should be paid to the liturgical Constitutio of the Vatican Council, as well as to Faith and Order materials, particularly pre-Lund. The contribution of Orthodox thought and experience will be particularly valuable. On the other hand, the difficulties of modern man regarding prayer and awareness of the transcendent must be squarely faced. (A special commission would be required to prepare for this Section.)

23. Section VI. Towards a New Style of Living

This Section should study the way in which the Church could try to answer the longing of men and women today for a meaningful life, and for an ethics relevant to contemporary societies in which men of diverse convictions and religions live side by side. It should also try to outline what in this context could be a specific 'Christian style of living', in which moral behaviour, witness and service would be related to the realities of the contemporary world. (D.E.A. would assume primary responsibility for preparation for this Section.)

. Committees

24. The function of Assembly Committees on World Council departments and Divisions should be to receive reports on the period between the Third and Fourth Assemblies, to evaluate the work done, and to lay down broad lines of policy for the ensuing period before the next Assembly. (It should not be to draw up porgrammes, which can be better done by the Working Committees appointed for the purpose.) Reports could go direct to Assembly Committees, but recommendations regarding policy should be made to them by the present Working Committees, through the Central Committee at its special meeting just before the Assembly.

25. Use should be made of simultaneous open hearings to deal with Assembly Committee reports, grouped by Divisions, so that plenary sessions need be given only to hearing a report on the work of each Division, in addition to reports from Finance, Policy Reference, and Nominations Committees, and from the Committees on C.C.I.A. and on Information.

26. It is suggested that on the Assembly programme Committees start at the same time as Sections, but finish earlier, thus permitting concentration upon Section reports towards the close of the Assembly. Six Committee sessions are recommended, two for receiving and evaluating reports, two for policy discussions, and two for open hearings. The Assembly might then need only two plenary sessions for the receiving of final reports from the Committees on the four Divisions.

27. Note is taken of the proposed study on "The Church and Mass Communications". It should be decided later whether the results of this should come to Assembly through one or more of the Sections, through one of the Assembly Committees, or possibly through both channels.

F. Preparatory Publications

28. (a) Assembly Work Book

The Work Book should contain the main documents to go to the Sections, as well as material for the Committees, although some of the former might well be given a wider separate distribution.

29. (b) Report Volume

A volume comparable with "From Evanston to New Delhi" should also be published, covering the period between the Third and Fourth Assemblies.

30. (c) Popular Booklet

We recommend something shorter and simpler than the New Delhi pre-Assembly booklet. It should be designed to give local church members, at a level they can appreciate and use, some indication of the thinking and work which will actually take place at the Assembly. Anyway it should be well illustrated. It should appear in the three official languages, and adaptations in other languages should be prepared.

We suggest three parts, as follows:

Part 1, a popular account of the World Council in the service of the Churches, and of the significance and function of a W.C.C. Assembly. (This part could also be separately printed for further use.) . . . . . 16 pages

Part 2 on the Assembly Theme, related to the programmes of the first days, giving not fully worked out Bible Studies, but carefully selected Biblical references, with sufficient introduction to enable them to be used in Bible study groups at various levels suitable for different types of congregations; prayers and material anticipating special Assembly worship should also be included . . . . . 6 pages

Part 3 on the work of the six Sections, two or three pages each

. . . . . 15 pages

31. We recommend that, although various persons should be requested to contribute material for the different items, the writing up of Parts 1 and 2 should be the responsibility of one person, and the writing of Part 3 that of another. The draft should be subjected to thorough staff criticism, and comment from competent persons in the various regions should be invited. One editor should see the booklet through the Press.

G. Time-table

32. The text for the popular booklet should be approved by Executive Committee in February 1967, all arrangements having been made beforehand for speedy translation, printing and distribution. (Parts 1 and 2 could be prepared early, considerably before Part 3.)

The Central Committee should approve the lay-out of the Work Book and of the Report Volume in summer 1967. Their contents should be approved by Executive Committee, meeting in November 1967. They should become available early in 1968.

(It may be noted that the following dates have already been fixed:

Church and Society World Conference	- summer 1966
Faith and Order Commission	- summer 1967
C.C.I.A. "Second Cambridge" Conference	- between summer 1966 and the Assembly.)

H. Preparations Committee

33. It is suggested that Central Committee in 1966 be asked to appoint the chairman and secretaries of the six Sections (recognizing the technical difficulty that the chairmen should be officially appointed representatives of their Churches to the Assembly, but that delegations will not yet have been reported at that time), so that they may serve as the nucleus of a Preparations Committee.

Appendix III

PROPOSAL FOR A STUDY ON

"THE CHURCH AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS"

I. INTRODUCTION: the reasons for the present proposal

1. Communication has become a major issue: communication between men is one of the most frequently recurring themes of modern culture (e.g. existentialism, contemporary semantics, contemporary art); science and technology give major attention to problems of communication (e.g. tele-communications, cybernetics, etc.); communication, or lack of communication, between the great civilizations which lived for so long in almost complete isolation from one another is a constant factor in their mutual confrontation, and this applies equally to the modern ideologies; communication thus has become an essential factor in the cultural, political and international life of man. The churches also show a growing concern for problems of communication: fundamental theological questions arise in our times (e.g. hermeneutics, Christianity and religions, liturgical renewal, modern missiology) as well as problems concerning the use of new methods for the communication of the Gospel. Churches which the contemporary age has brought closer together physically cannot escape mutual confrontation and the challenge of unity: the ecumenical movement is, in several ways, a movement for an authentic communication between all parts of the one Church.

2. The very rapid expansion of the mass media (press, cinema, radio, and television particularly) has an impact not only in developed countries but universally. Their use gives more and more to social communication the form of mass communication. This in turn has repercussions on social and international life as such and on contemporary thinking both in its processes and its content. On the other hand, mass media are available for the Church's use and are more and more frequently used by it as evidenced, for instance, by the increasing budgets of many churches for information, press, and broadcasting.

3. Confronted with a new situation in the world and new tasks to perform in it, the churches are faced with a number of problems and offered great possibilities: they have sometimes been slow in coming to grips with all these issues but they are now in many parts of the world involved in studies or experiments as well as in running considerable programmes of mass communication. Nor is it surprising that mass communication is of immediate concern to a number of divisions and departments of the World Council of Churches: they use mass media themselves or they are faced with the repercussions of mass communication in the fields which they study; this is especially true of the Joint Study Commission on Education in which the WCC and the World Council of Christian Education and Sunday School Association cooperate.

4. While a number of studies are underway in different parts of the world, there has been no coordination of their results and therefore little profit made from the experience gained in different parts of the world where very different situations lead to substantially different approaches to mass communication. Few efforts have yet been made either to collect the results reached by secular studies of the problems of mass communication and to draw some conclusions from them to serve the churches in their own responsibility.

5. A specific request has been presented to the WCC to initiate a study in this field. A consultation was held at Bossey on "The Christian Mission and the Communications Revolution" in February 1965, under the joint auspices of the United Church of Christ in the USA and of the Department of Information of the WCC. The participants, who represented the press and broadcasting professions as well as church information or communications offices in North America and Europe, expressed the strong hope that the WCC could undertake a study of issues relating to mass communication with the assistance of experts in the field.

The discussion made evident the need felt by a great many Christians professionally responsible for the use of mass media to receive help and guidance from an ecumenical body such as the WCC. The hope was expressed that, while recognizing that Christians are in no better a position than others before the complexity of the problems arising in the realm of mass communications, and have done little about them until now, the WCC might serve journalists, broadcasters and other persons concerned by undertaking a study of these problems and formulating a statement which might be discussed and endorsed by the next Assembly if time allows, thus providing a summary of theological reflection and pastoral advice made especially valuable by the wide diversity of the WCC's international and interdenominational membership and experience.

Since the consultation at Bossey had no power to make recommendations, a statement was drafted and signed by almost all its participants and forwarded to the WCC for attention and possible action (see the text in appendix).

6. Since March 1965 a staff working party has tried to formulate more precisely the topic of study desired and the present document is the result of this work.

II. TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF THE AREA OF STUDY

(Note: The list below does not claim to provide either an exhaustive list of points worth studying or to pre-judge of those which would finally be studied by the group set up for that purpose. This group should have the necessary freedom to modify its own agenda according to the progress of its work and even to determine the formulation of the title of its final report. Further, it will be necessary to cover a number of the points below by calling on written contributions by experts in theology, psychology, sociology, and mass communications.)

Title: "The Church and Mass Communications"

1. The effects of mass media on society

a. The creation by mass media of new images, values and concepts making up the "language" of contemporary society; the creation and dissemination of myths and untruths; mass media and the danger of "personality cult".

b. Mass media and human inter-relations, especially across religious, ideological, cultural and social barriers.

c. Mass media as aids to more effective participation in the life of society (mass media have sometimes been called the "secular liturgy" of our time); "spectatoritis", social disease of the time of mass media.

d. Mass media and education or preparation for life in society. (On this point close cooperation with the WCCESSA/WCC Joint Education Commission will be necessary.)

e. The apparent contradiction between the role of mass communication in developing intellectual and social conformity and its role in the evolution towards a diversified (or pluralistic) type of society.

2. The effects of mass media on the Church and its mission

a. The role of mass media in widening the Church's outreach, especially across sociological and ideological barriers.

b. The nature of the "contact" offered by mass media - its apparent "immediacy" (no go-between in TV) and "wholeness" (appeal to emotion and not only intellect).

c. The role of mass media in compelling the Church to revise its "language" and methods to fit with the particular possibilities and limitations of mass media.

3. A perspective on the theology of communication

(Note: A number of theological studies of communication have been made and could be relied upon to provide material for this theological section of the study in between the first two analytical parts and the last two normative parts.)

a. God's communication to man: the revelation of God as foundation and criterion of communication; incarnation as the supreme form of God's communication with man, and of God's action in history; the Holy Spirit as communicator.

b. Communication as love: the Cross of Christ as foundation of the Christian understanding of communication and as condemnation of the perverted uses of communication (indoctrination, propaganda, etc.)

c. Communication as men's service to God and to one another:

i. Communication in witness (marturia)
ii. Communication in worship (leitourgia)
iii. Communication in service (diakonia)
iv. Communication and unity (personal and communal character of communication)

4. Contribution of the Church to mass media

a. The responsibility of the Church to give attention to the role and functions of mass media in society with regard to:

i. The control and structure of the instruments of mass communication.

ii. The promotion of a proper ethics of the use of mass media (e.g. fighting against the danger of propaganda).

iii. Freedom of information (audi et alteram partem).

iv. Possibilities and limitations of church-controlled instruments of mass communication.

b. The responsibility of the Church to train and recruit specialists of mass communication, to recognize their ministry and to give them pastoral support.

c. The education of consumers of mass communications for discernment in the choice and use of newspapers, films, radio or television programmes.

5. The proper use of mass media by the Church

a. The apparent contradiction between the "public" character of mass communications (as distinct from the customary "private" approach) and the direct personal contact permitted, especially by television; what are the implications of this apparent contradiction for the actual witness of the Church? Is it impoverished or distorted when carried on through mass media?

b. The ecumenical possibilities of mass media: helping the churches to know one another and to experience more immediately than before the sense of belonging together.

c. Kerugma and mass communication:

i. Are mass media suitable to convey the kerugma as such?

ii. If so, what are the characteristics of the "language" in which the kerugma should be proclaimed through mass media? (Evangelism and mass media.)

iii. The temptation of psychological manipulation and of self-advertising (selling techniques).

d. The value of the use of mass media to communicate "classic" aspects of church life (broadcasting worship services and pastoral advice; publishing sermons and meditations in newspapers, etc.)

e. The use of mass media as instruments for social action.

f. Christian information as a form of witness (both information about church life and about current events).

Appendix IV

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TWENTIETH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Geneva, 9-12 July 1965

HUMAN RIGHTS AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY - Current Considerations

(Adopted by the Executive Committee of the CCIA
on July 12, 1965)

Only by constant vigilance and vigorous effort can basic human rights and fundamental freedoms be today ensured. Churches and governments - indeed all organs of society - have their distinctive rôle to play in promoting for all men the full exercise of their rights without discrimination. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (C.C.I.A.), along with the member churches of the World Council of Churches (W.C.C.), has a continuing responsibility so to watch and work that the full exercise of human rights may become a reality for all people.

We recall and we re-affirm the views expressed in the Declaration on Religious Liberty adopted at Amsterdam in 1948 by the W.C.C. and the International Missionary Council (I.M.C.), and in the Statement on Religious Liberty adopted by the W.C.C. at New Delhi in 1961.

The United Nations, since 1948, has done much to promote the rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration. Plans are being made for an International Year for Human Rights in 1968 designed to intensify efforts in this field. Regional instruments and institutions for the safeguard of basic human rights, intended to apply and elaborate the standards of the United Nations, are another promising development. For example, governments which became parties to the 1950 European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms have gone as far as to subject themselves to supra-national judiciary control in matters pertaining to the civil rights and freedoms of their citizens.

We follow with particular attention developments in the field of religious liberty, while concerned with all aspects of human rights. The U.N. Commission on Human Rights has undertaken the preparation of a draft declaration and a draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. The adoption of such international instruments would bring a potentially significant contribution to the effective protection of religious liberty for all.

O n various occasions we have expressed concern about situations where Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion, and we have therefore been encouraged by attitudes towards human rights and religious liberty such as are reflected, for instance, in the Encyclical Pacem in Terris. This states that man "has rights and duties of his own, flowing directly and simultaneously from his very nature, which are therefore universal, inviolable and inalienable". We attach particular importance to the fact that the Schema of a Declaration on Religious Liberty containing a definite affirmation of the principles of religious freedom has been prepared for consideration at the next session of the Second Vatican Council. We express the hope that it will be adopted /

adopted and promulgated without any weakening of its content, and without any restrictive interpretation. It is our conviction that the cause of human rights will be thereby advanced.

We welcome current efforts to ensure religious liberty and believe that in order that their objective may be fully achieved certain essential requirements should be met among which we stress the following:-

1. While holding a distinctive Christian basis for religious liberty, the civil freedom which Christians claim for themselves must be guaranteed to all men everywhere, whatever their religion or belief.

2. Religious liberty includes freedom to change one's religion or belief without consequent social, economic, and political disabilities. Implicit in this right is the right freely to maintain one's belief or disbelief without external coercion or disability.

3. Religious liberty further includes freedom to manifest religion or belief. Worship, teaching, practice and observance are essential forms of religious manifestation, and any elaboration of the standard of religious liberty must expressly provide for them.

4. To every person there should be assured the right to manifest his religion or belief, whether alone or in community, and in public or private.

5. Religious liberty also includes freedom to maintain individual or collective bonds with religious communities or associations, the character of which transcends national boundaries. It also includes freedom to express opinions or convictions and to impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

6. The standard of religious liberty should be international. The international standard should not be restrictively interpreted to make it conform to existing national constitutions and laws, but every effort should be made to cause national constitutions and laws to conform to the international standard.

7. The exercise of religious freedom as well as that of other civil rights may be subject to such limitations as are determined by law solely in the interest of public order. Religious rights shall be available for all without discrimination on grounds of religion or belief.

Appendix V

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TWENTIETH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Geneva, 9-12 July 1965

STATEMENT ON THE PRESENT SITUATION IN VIETNAM

(Adopted by the Executive Committee of the CCIA on July 12th, 1965)

1. Great concern has been expressed by member churches of the World Council of Churches, the East Asia Christian Concerence, and National Commissions of the Churches on International Affairs, regarding the deteriorating situation in Vietnam. The Executive Committee of The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (C.C.I.A.) welcomes the statements by the officers of the C.C.I.A., issued in the course of this year, and endorses the action taken on behalf of the C.C.I.A. In view of the increasing gravity of the situation, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. submits the following points for further consideration by churches and governments.

2. Instead of the return of peace and order in Vietnam we are confronted with increased military activity from both sides, with every danger of further escalation. Appeals made for negotiations and attempts to open the way for discussion have so far failed. The Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. welcomes any serious initiative in the present crisis and urges that in spite of all rebuffs activity which could lead to a negotiated peace should continue.

3. While recognising the concern of the international community for the stability of South East Asia and the desire that the treaties of 1954 should be respected, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. is deeply aware of the dilemna confronting the signatories of those treaties following the breakdown of the international agreement for the peaceful unification of Vietnam. In the absence of international machinery which could effectively maintain peace and order and check subversive activity, assistance from state to state is legally justified if requested by a government representative of the people and in the interests of peace and security in the area. At the same time, actions that have been taken are bound to violate the general sense of justice and to conflict with present conceptions of self-determination and non-intervention. Unilateral action by Great Powers to preserve the freedom and independence of smaller nations will be misunderstood, if it does not command the active support of other nations, particularly those in the same region.

4. The Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. shares the conviction of those who believe that the present campaign in Vietnam will offer no solution. The problem of Vietnam is more political than military; the dangers of subversion and pressure from outside can only be overcome in a situation of internal equilibrium and economic growth. Military action, certainly in the long run, offers no remedy. A social and economic development plan for the whole of the area is one answer to the problems of Vietnamese instability.

5. /

5. In the present circumstances, where war conditions prevent stability from being established, the parties involved in the situation in Vietnam should issue declarations of their intent, in order to enable all parties concerned to consider what activity leading to a lasting settlement would seem possible. Such a declaration by the United States should be preceded by consultation with governments in the area which, while not directly involved in the conflict are nevertheless vitally involved in the total situation. If such a declaration could be made collectively by a group of nations at a conference, possibly convened by the United Nations at the request of the United States, the statement would have an even greater authority. We must emphasise at the same time that a declaration of intent is called for from North Vietnam which must accept its share of responsibility for the undermining of the 1954 treaty. But the test of the sincerity of the protagonists will be that they make their declarations irrespective of the attitudes of the other side.

6. No political solution can be expected in conditions of warfare in which purely military considerations prevail. The way to a cease-fire must be prepared by multi-lateral diplomacy. In the meantime, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. calls for the utmost restraint by both sides, a restraint which should be maintained for a long period as the only hopeful basis for the development of these proposed negotiations and actions.

NOTE:- This statement should be read in conjunction with the statement of 10 March 1965 by the Chairman and the Director of C.C.I.A., copy of which is hereto attached.

CCIA: 9/65

SOUTH VIETNAM

A statement on certain lines of action
by
the Chairman and Director of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs -
Sir Kenneth Grubb and O. Frederick Nolde

In the complex and explosive situation of Vietnam today, where precise information is not at hand, caution must characterize both appraisal and public utterance. As officers of the C.C.I.A., we have been in touch with a number of our regional and national commissions of the churches on international affairs, particularly those of the East Asia Christian Conference and of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States, and thereafter have issued an Interim Report on South Vietnam. In speaking now more specifically, we do not seek to pronounce judgement but rather to voice the deep concern of millions of Christians in the World Council of Churches; to identify ourselves with the tragic lot of the people of Vietnam; and to suggest certain lines of action which we believe merit consideration.

The effort to solve the problem of South Vietnam by military measures to offset acts of calculated infiltration or subversion is bound to prove futile. While conceivably results of a temporizing nature may thus be achieved and the stage set for negotiations, the risk of escalation is an ever-present danger, and critical world public opinion especially among the peoples of Asia will inevitably increase in depth and volume.

Our Commission has over the years held that justice will be more fully served and world order under law better advanced by processes of peaceful change and peaceful settlement. We believe we reflect a widely held conviction in calling upon all parties foreign to South Vietnam to exercise the utmost restraint by ceasing on the one hand acts of infiltration and subversion and on the other consequent military measures which may result in enlarged conflict. This is a first requirement, and if it is not met negotiation for a solution will become increasingly difficult if not impossible.

The United Nations Secretary-General has said that means must be found urgently, within or outside the United Nations, of shifting the quest for a solution away from the field of battle to the conference table. We are convinced that this can be done and that it can be done honourably, but only if false pride in face-saving is abandoned and there appears a readiness to take necessary risks without guarantees of success in advance. The shift from the battle-field to the conference table will not be facilitated if the United States awaits a clear signal from North Vietnam, or if North Vietnam awaits the withdrawal of United States forces from active participation. A new attitude of cautious venturesomeness is needed if catastrophe is to be averted.

Various /

Various suggestions have been made as to how the parties concerned could be brought to the conference table and all should be looked into carefully. They include recourse to the United Nations, recognizing the disadvantage that the P eoples Republic of China has not been seated; response to initiatives of the United Nations Secretary-General; utilisation in some form of the 14-Power Conference, realising that the commitments made in 1954 have not been sufficiently honoured and that the machinery there set up has proved ineffective; the use of ad hoc representation by great powers - notably the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and France - in whom the interested powers may have sufficient ccnfidence. We see in addition to these yet another possibility which should be adequately explored. While the whole world is concerned with the problem of South Vietnam, governments in the area who are not involved in the conflict are nevertheless most immediately and vitally involved in the total situation. Their good offices might serve to bring into negotiation the parties in conflict or responsible for the conflict.

The objective which we believe should be sought by all is a situation where the people of South Vietnam are permitted to seek what seems to them to be the best solution for their problem, and one which satisfies the demands of peace and security in South East Asia. The expressed will of the people of South Vietnam or the decision of a government freely chosen by them - taking into due account the common concern of all peoples - is the essential justification for the presence of foreign forces on their territory. We know how difficult it will be to ensure that all foreign intervention based on force or the threat of force shall be removed and that the people be given an opportunity to express their desires. It may be that here again governments in the area who have much at stake could provide the manpower for observation and direction on the scene whereas other governments proceeding through impartial channels could contribute to the financial costs.

We cannot overlook two factors of long-standing concern which play adversely into the present situation in Vietnam. In the first place the inability of the United Nations to deal with the problem as it should is in no small measure attributable to the absence of the Peoples Republic of China from its deliberations and decisions. The continued artificial isolation of some 700 million people is a dangerous situation and may well aggravate the intransigence of the government in effective power - an intransigence which has thus far made peaceful solutions in the area difficult or impossible. In the second place, peace will be endangered or only precariously maintained so long as one side supports wars of liberation and the other side provides military support for the defence of freedom. A frontal approach to these two problems may well at this time result in failure. However, ingenuity motivated by goodwill should be able to create a situation in which there emerges a coincidence of interests and it becomes possible to over-ride hostile attitudes and conflicting ideologies.

In this troubled world, Christians as well as all men of good will can find their obligation and opportunity in the struggle to convert evil into good and to make what is potentially destructive redound to the benefit of mankind. We pray Almighty God who rules and over-rules our tangled history that such may be the course of events in South Vietnam.

Geneva, 10 March 1965

Appendix VI

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TWENTIETH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Geneva, 9-12 July 1965

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Adopted by the Executive Committee of the CCIA on 12 July 1965)

The Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (C.C.I.A.), reflecting widespread criticism of the unilateral military action by the United States in the Dominican Republic, notes with appreciation the Interim Report on the Dominican Republic issued by the Director 7 May 1965, The Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A. endorses the following six points set forth in the Interim Report, emphasizing particularly those which relate to the current situation in the Dominican Republic:

(1) All parties should accept the objective that the people of the Dominican Republic should be permitted to seek what seems to them to be the best solution for their problem in the context of international peace and security and freely to choose their representatives in government.

(2) Assurance that the objective cited above will be realised may well during the initial stages be the responsibility of the Organisation of American States, as a regional organisation acting in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

(3) The realisation of this objective will require that the Dominican Republic be protected from unilateral or unauthorized outside forces, whether in the form of Communist subversion promoted and supported outside the Dominican Republic or in the form of military units unilaterally despatched by the United States.

(4) The effort of the investigating committee set up by the Organisation of American States to study the present situation and the forces leading to it should be fully and objectively supported.

(5) The Inter-American Force authorized early on May 6 at a Ministerial Meeting of the O.A.S. must be multilateral in fact as well as in the auspices under which it operates, if it is to succeed in helping to establish an atmosphere of peace and reconciliation that will permit the functioning of democratic institutions.

(6) The United Nations Security Council should keep under review the issue of the Dominican Republic in order that it may be prepared to act in the event that the authorized regional action is not in reality multilateral or in the event that the action to help restore peace and constitutional government may prove unsuccessful; it may consider helpful the /

the authorization of a United Nations presence in the Dominican Republic to reinforce the stated aims of the O.A.S. and to encourage pacific settlements in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Note:- This statement should be read in conjunction with the Interim Report issued by the Director on 7 May 1965, text of which hereto follows.

AN INTERIM REPORT ON THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

by

O. Frederick Nolde, Director
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
7 May 1965

Officers of the C.C.I.A. in New York, The Director and the Executive Secretary, have followed as closely as possible the disturbing developments in and in relation to the Dominican Republic - events leading up to the crisis, the debates in the United Nations Security Council, and reports on the deliberations and decisions by the Organization of American States. They have maintained contact with colleagues in London and Geneva by airmail, cable, and telephone.

C.C.I.A. officers have conferred with the Executive Director of the International Affairs Commission of the National Council of Churches in the U.S.A., and were informed that he is engaged in an exchange of views with officers of the State Department in Washington. They were also informed that a program involving the following five steps, the first of which has already been taken, is under consideration: a fraternal message from the National Council of Churches in the U.S.A. to the Servicio Social de las Iglesias Dominicanas (SSID); a letter to President Johnson with the signatories acting in their personal capacity; a possible statement on behalf of the National Council of Churches and an indication of this possibility to leaders of government as an initial reflection of concern; a Symposium of the Consortium of Universities in Washington, including Roman Catholic and Protestant; and an education and action program relating particularly to steps three and four.

The fraternal message despatched to the SSID and related churches on 6 May expressed "solidarity with Christians in Dominican Republic and brotherly concern for national independence and well-being of all citizens". It pledged "prayers and material help to meet human suffering". It went on to say "We are seriously questioning our government's /

government's unilateral military action and insensitivity to implications of such action for inter-American relations and for solidarity inter-American Christian community. We are expressing our concern to highest representatives in U.S. Government."

Recognizing that the situation was changing from day to day, C.C.I.A. officers in New York considered any formal statement inadvisable at this time. However, their appraisal of the situation as well as their conversations with church and political leaders were within the framework of previous actions by the World Council of Churches or the C.C.I.A., including those here noted.

The Report on Christians in the Struggle for World Community received by the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches in 1954 held that regional associations "have a valid place in a cooperative world order, provided:

"1. they are clearly defensive in character and military actions are subject to collective decision;

"2. they are subordinate to and reinforce the aims of the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. they serve the genuine mutual interests and needs of the peoples of the region.

"Regional associations which meet these requirements can strengthen the world organization by reducing threats to the peace and by lessening the number of international questions thrust before the world forum. Christians have an obligation to measure regional groupings by the interests of the world community.

"One of the fundamental principles of international community in the U.N. Charter is that of the 'sovereign' equality of states, great and small. This principle is again and again in danger of being disregarded by the Great Powers, not merely through efforts to dominate, but also through efforts to impose a type of organization on the community of nations. Christians, therefore, should stand firmly for the respect and protection of the essential rights of smaller nations."

Statements such as these seem to have relevant implications for the current situation in the Dominican Republic. For example:-

(1) All parties should accept the objective that the people of the Dominican Republic be permitted to seek what seems to them to be the best solution for their problem in the context of international peace and security and freely to choose their representatives in government.

(2) Assurance that the objective cited above will be realized may well during the initial stages be the responsibility of the Organization of American States, as a regional organization acting in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

(3) /

(3) The realization of this objective will require that the Dominican Republic be protected from unilateral or unauthorized outside forces, whether in the form of Communist subversion promoted and supported outside the Dominican Republic or in the form of military units unilaterally despatched by the United States.

(4) The effort of the investigating committee set up by the Organization of American States to study the present situation and the forces leading to it should be fully and objectively supported.

(5) The Inter-American Force authorized early on 6 May at a Ministerial Meeting of the O.A.S. must be multilateral in fact as well as in the auspices under which it operates, if it is to succeed in helping to establish an atmosphere of peace and reconciliation that will permit the functioning of democratic institutions.

(6) The United Nations Security Council should keep under review the issue of the Dominican Republic in order that it may be prepared to act in the event that the authorized regional action is not in reality multilateral or in the event that the action to help to restore peace and constitutional government may prove unsuccessful; it may consider helpful the authorization of a United Nations presence in the Dominican Republic to reinforce the stated aims of the O.A.S. and to encourage pacific settlements in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Appendix VII

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TWENTIETH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Geneva, 9-12 July 1965

UNITED NATIONS

(Adopted by the Executive Committee of the CCIA on 12 July 1965)

1) Twenty years ago the United Nations was born. This was at a time when the sacrifices of the Second World War were fresh in mind and the longing for a just and enduring peace correspondingly strong. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, had received insufficiently wide support to survive the inter-war period, but a broader determination to seize the second chance moved the nations assembled at San Francisco, as they sought to evolve a sound charter for the United Nations. The churches had a voice in that effort, as an important agency of world society emerged. It was still an imperfect instrument for a very imperfect family of nations, but it had potentiality in development and growth. Support for the United Nations has been an important point in the ecumenical witness of the churches to the world of nations.

2) In the past two decades the need for strong international institutions to serve the common interests of mankind has become ever more evident. Against the background of untamed national sovereignty, the advent of the Atomic Age created new dimensions of insecurity and peril. The divisions of ideology, interest and distrust between the major powers and power blocs brought sharp tensions and dangers of conflict. The emergence on to the world stage of newly independent nations with high expectations for development has posed in new form questions of adjustment and co-operation between rich and poor nations. The acceleration of the technological revolution, with its impact on communications, commerce, and other aspects of inter-dependence, has under-scored the need for institutions to express and regulate this inter-dependence. The clearest symbol of the contemporary need is the extension of the human environment into outer space. These and related developments have given the United Nations more inherent significance.

3) In spite of the divisions of mankind and the ingrained self-regard of nations, the accomplishments of the United Nations in its first two decades have been considerable. While not given the means to curb conflicts between the major powers, it has been able to help them to adjust some of their differences, and to restrain a number of lesser conflicts. It has provided a forum and a procedure for continuing disarmament negotiations, although the dangers from the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear arsenals have grown much more rapidly than the small first steps towards a concrete disarmament system. In the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and other conventions, the United Nations has raised acceptable international standards though progress towards their implementation has been slow. It has promoted the care of refugees and their resettlement. It has expressed the will of the majority in pressing for the speedy emancipation of dependent peoples.

It /

It has also, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, made a worthy contribution in extending multilateral technical co-operation.

4) Yet, in its 20th year, the United Nations finds itself in a situation of crisis, the financial aspects of which (concerning the cost of peace-keeping operations) are only a sign of a deeper conflict over the interpretation of the Charter and the competence of the General Assembly. Another element of the situation is the increased diversity of viewpoint resulting from the extension in membership from the original 51 member states to 114. While several nations, including some very large ones, are still not seated in the United Nations, the more inclusive organisation of today has a correspondingly weaker common outlook and ethos. While reflecting more fully the state of the world, this dilution of the international consensus weakens the foundations for common action, yet increases the significance of actions achieved.

5) This paradox should be reckoned with as the future of the United Nations is considered. The world organization is now more representative of international society, yet less able to rise above the divisions of that society. This fact has led many people, with high hopes of United Nations progress, to become discouraged about the world institution. In a time of troubles and transition, it is easy to become discouraged about the United Nations; it is more difficult to maintain an attitude of hope and commitment towards an obviously imperfect and inadequate agency for world community, and to find the kind of patience and perspective which will help it achieve its potentialities. Yet, a renewal of concern is what the United Nations most needs in this period of testing, and this Christians, seeking obedience to God's will in the world of nations, should be foremost in helping to provide.

6) The United Nations needs to be seen as a somewhat fragile but living organism, rooted in the tensions and misunderstandings as well as in the common hopes of mankind. As we stated 12 years ago, "if it is to live, the United Nations must grow". This insight is as applicable now as it was then. Since obstacles to common actions in the political and security spheres have grown, advance in the non-political areas is all the more important - in harmonising the actions of states for the common welfare, in promoting standards of human rights, in meeting problems of acute human need, in mobilising with the U.N. specialized agencies the world's resources in the war against poverty, ignorance, and ill-health. Such concerted efforts are at the heart of a positive programme for peace and justice and again extend the area of mutual understanding and trust necessary for progress on the more stubborn problems. In approaching the latter problems, involving the more sensitive aspects of national sovereignty, patience and perseverance need to be the key-notes. Some of the political burdens thrown upon the world body can be lightened by the appropriate functioning of regional institutions, provided their purposes are congruent with those of the Charter and their interest includes a building-up of the United Nations. But there are no substitutes for developing step by step the peace-making machinery of the agency which represents international society as a whole.

7) /

7) Christians cannot attach ultimate value to any human institution whether national or international. This does not mean that Christians have no interests at stake and no duty towards institutions and procedures which make for peace and justice. The United Nations Organisation remains the one existing comprehensive world-wide political institution concerned for these needs. In our time it, in a unique way, offers the hope of a more effective ordering of the common life of the world community. Support, therefore, for the purpose and principles of the Charter and for the improvement of the structures and procedures to further this purpose and to embody these principles will remain a major ecumenical concern.

Appendix VIII

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TWENTIETH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Geneva, 9-12 July 1965

TRADE FOR DEVELOPMENT

(Adopted by the Executive Committee of the CCIA on 12 July 1965)

1) The Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (C.C.I.A.) welcomes the establishment of the Conference on Trade and Development as a permanent agency of the United Nations. The evolution of continuing machinery on the trade problems of the developing countries reflects the critical importance of trade for a successful long-range strategy of development. The overdue creation of the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) emphasises the continuing relevance of the following points to which the C.C.I.A. drew attention at its meeting in Bangalore in 1961.

> Trade: International trade must serve as the mainstay for developing countries in acquiring the machines and services they need, as well as for repaying international loans. Co-operation thus far has focused mainly on diversification and improvement of production. The diversification and improvement of economic demand in the industrialised economies, through consumer education, the reduction of tariffs and the like, and a closer relationship between production and marketing merit attention.
>
> Price Fluctuations: Another urgent issue affecting trade is the need to reduce the effects of fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities on which the trade of less developed countries mainly depends. While the technical aspects of this question lie outside the competence of the churches, the need for effective action, whether by some insurance scheme or by other means, should be stressed.
>
> Trade for Consumption: Trade among the developing countries also deserves more attention, not as yet for the purchase of industrial equipment, but rather for improving levels of consumption through a rational division of labour. The possibilities of regional trade agreements or common markets should be explored.

2) In re-affirming these concerns as guidelines to C.C.I.A. representations in this field, the Executive Committee of the C.C.I.A., without claiming competence on the more technical aspects of the trade problem, urges that both the more developed and the developing countries carry on enlightened and determined efforts to make trade a more effective instrument for world development. It is time to translate good resolutions into programmes of action. In this connection, the Committee expresses the view that a sound and serious approach should consider the trade and development question in its various aspects, such as the following:

a) /

a) A joint commitment by many nations to steady but accelerated expansion of the trade of developing countries; if an annual increase of at least 8 to 9 per cent in their foreign exchange earnings is required to assure the Development Decade target of a 5 per cent rate of economic growth, the trade objective should not be less than what is required for success.

b) The reduction and phased elimination of trade barriers to exports from developing countries, with due attention to adjustment assistance for domestic producers injured by this process.

c) Positive aid in the marketing of needed products from developing countries; temporary trade preferences for such products is one form of aid, but not the only one.

d) The undertaking of concerted measures, such as commodity agreements, to restrict those wide fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities which are particularly injurious to limited-product countries.

e) The orientation of a more substantial portion of international assistance to increasing the trading capabilities of the developing countries, through the selection and design of products, in keeping with present potentialities, that will sell in world markets, and the improved processing of such products.

f) The relating of international assistance to helping the developing countries overcome the obstacles to trade within the underdeveloped world, such as lack of transport, storage, or credit facilities; policies designed to encourage and foster such trade are also necessary on the part of developing countries.

g) Efforts to reduce the growing burden of external debts on the foreign exchange earnings of developing countries, as through the reduction - or better - the elimination of interest on new development loans, or agreement to accept repayment in the form of goods.

3) In addition to its economic importance, the expansion of trade for development can have great value for the political relations of rich and poor nations. Such expansion can enlarge the area of mutual interest and co-operation, and foster attitudes of mutual respect and "sovereign equality", even though generous policies on the part of the major trading nations will be required for a long time to establish greater equality in fact. No strategy of development can succeed unless trade finds its rightful place within it.

Appendix IX

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TWENTIETH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Geneva, 9-12 July 1965

SOUTHERN AFRICA

(Adopted by the Executive Committee of the CCIA on July 12th, 1965)

The Executive Committee of The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs (C.C.I.A.), at its 20th Meeting, views with continuing concern the tragic and, in fact, deteriorating situation in those countries of Southern Africa where the principle of minority white rule is the basis of policy and is maintained by repression in various forms and degrees. It is disturbed to note that in spite of the demands both local and international for greater justice, governments have hardened their position - in South Africa by the intensification of the policy of apartheid, inevitably accompanied by an ever-growing and increasingly ruthless system of repression; in Southern Rhodesia, by the search for escape from any limitation, present or future, on white political authority; in Angola and Mozambique, by the steps taken by the Portuguese Government to resist all demands to share any authority with the peoples of these countries.

The following factors, however, must also be noted:-

1) In the Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, internal self-government on the basis of universal adult franchise has been peacefully achieved, and all three countries are proceeding speedily to full self-government.

2) In South Africa, in spite of repression of critical opinion, an important minority of all races continues to maintain its spiritual independence and its courageous witness to human rights.

3) In Mozambique and Angola, where political rights are denied, the colour bar is not as rigidly implemented as in other parts of Southern Africa.

The C.C.I.A. Executive Committee believes:

a) That the Christian repudiation of racial discrimination in all its forms must go on being expressed in word and deed. (In this context we call attention to the statement of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches at its meeting in Rochester, U.S.A., in 1963).

b) That contact with churches, organisations and individuals in these countries should be pursued, in particular across the barriers of deep disagreement so that every opportunity for reconciliation may be grasped. Moreover, personal and group visits both ways and exchanges by students and educators can prove particularly valuable.

c) /

c) That constant effort must be made to promote personal communication between members of existing white governments and African leaders. This is an essential first step leading to the urgent task of persuading the governments concerned to consult their own African leaders.

d) That the serious moral implications of immigration in relation to African economic and social advancement should be made a matter of public discussion in those countries from which the immigrants generally come. Further, the extent to which other countries and individual investors enjoy real advantages, from association with South Africa's booming economy, should be widely known, so that they can appreciate their measure of responsibility for the conditions of poverty and regimentation of the African labour force.

e) That in respect of Southern Rhodesia the Government of the U.K. be urged to use to the utmost all its remaining constitutional powers to bring about a constitution acceptable to the people as a whole, and to resist with all its resources any attempt on the part of the white minority to seize independence.

f) That wherever churches in these territories suffer financially because of their stand on racial issues through the withdrawal of local support, or because of discriminatory legislation, the Christian community throughout the world has a duty to stand by them, and by all who suffer in the cause of racial justice.

g) That there is an idea prevalent among some European groups in Southern Africa that African initiatives to achieve self-determination and independence from European tutelage are chiefly prompted by external communist forces. Such easy explanations of an historic development should be regarded with caution and subjected to careful scrutiny. The essential nature of the African demand for a place of dignity in the human race must be recognised for what it is.

h) That international sympathy for the cause of African advancement in Southern Africa would be more ready if the African leaders could resolve the conflict between rival African political groups in all these territories, which lend weight to the charge that they are unready for political responsibility, and if they were to give a well-considered indication of the place they foresee for the white community in their midst, and the shape of the future state in respect of racial groups. More than general assurances are needed to help the white minorities to envisage their own future with hope and to encourage their participation.

i) /

i) That contact with the Portuguese Government be maintained and efforts made to persuade it to delegate, as a first step towards self-determination, a measure of political responsibility to the inhabitants of Angola and Mozambique with safeguards for human rights.

The C.C.I.A. Executive recognises both the growing impatience of African opinion and also the uncertainty and fear among the white people in Southern Africa. It asks its officers to continue to explore every possibility for bringing about changes to majority rule by means avoiding violence, and at the same time to seek safeguards of individual and group rights, and justice for all irrespective of race.

It sees in South Africa, particularly, a highly developed country and virile people with a great Christian tradition, capable - by enlisting to its development the full potential of the majority presently excluded from free participation - of giving outstanding leadership and service to the African continent, and hopes to see it freed from the evil of apartheid that it may achieve its destiny.

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APPENDIX X

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES/ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
JOINT WORKING GROUP *)

The 24 points of Bossey

Report of the first meeting of the Joint Working Group (Roman Catholic Church - World Council of Churches) at the Ecumenical Institute, Bossey, 22 - 24 May, 1965

I. BASIC QUESTIONS

1. The mandate of the Joint Working Group: The mandate of the Joint Working Group is sufficiently described by the statement adopted by the Central Committee at its meeting in Enugu which has been in substance accepted by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. Its task has a spiritual and pastoral character. The Group is not set up for negotiations and this limit should be kept in mind in all its work. It is formed to examine the possibilities for dialogue and cooperation. But this task is to be approached in a spiritual context. The work is to be done in a spirit of prayer and in the confidence that God is leading his people. It is not limited to settling the technical and administrative problems of cooperation, but the group is asked to discern the will of God in the present ecumenical situation.

2. Should an attempt be made to clarify the various concepts of ecumenism? The group is of the opinion that an attempt should be made to discuss the concepts of ecumenism held on both sides. It is aware that the positions are not comparable. The decree on ecumenism states the understanding of the Roman Catholic Church; the documents of the World Council of Churches endeavour to show how churches can live together which confess Jesus Christ as God and Saviour. But for the sake of the future development of the ecumenical movement it is important that the basic positions and their relation to each other should be carefully examined.

   The group agrees that this point should be discussed at the next meeting. A representative of the World Council of Churches should submit a paper on the Roman Catholic understanding of ecumenism in the light of the conciliar text, and a Roman Catholic member of the group should write a similar paper on the points of general agreement among the member churches of the WCC on the concept of ecumenism. Both papers should deal with the present understanding as well as possible future developments.

*) See minute 13, p. 16

II. RELATION TO OTHER CONVERSATIONS

3. Bilateral conversations: The Joint Working Group does not take the place of direct conversations between the Roman Catholic Church and individual churches. Questions concerning the relation between two individual churches rather than the common life and action of all churches are to be dealt with in bilateral conversations. Such conversations are to be welcomed.

It is difficult to give a precise delimitation of the work of the Joint Working Group as distinct from the work of bilateral conversations. The task of the Group is sufficiently defined by the statement adopted by the Central Committee. It makes clear that in any case the group is not entitled to deal with specific doctrinal issues such as have arisen between the Roman Catholic Church and other individual churches. A precise definition of the subjects to be dealt with in bilateral talks cannot be given. The respective churches have to define their task in each case.

Multilateral and bilateral conversations are closely connected. Therefore mutual information is of great importance. The group takes notice with appreciation in this context of the invitation extended to the World Council of Churches to be represented by an observer at the conversations which will be opened between the Roman Catholic Church and the Lutheran World Federation. It feels that this is a good expression of the fact that bilateral conversations are relevant also for other churches.

4. Survey of conversations going on in various parts of the world: The group is of the opinion that a survey should be compiled of the contacts which exist today between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches, national councils or individual churches. It is evident that it is impossible to list all the contacts; but such approaches and experiences could be mentioned which could be of interest for churches in other countries.

5. International organizations: The relations between Roman Catholic international organizations and the World Council of Churches present special problems. Which is their partner in ecumenical work? What should their relation be to non-Roman organizations and movements? In particular it is important for the various departments of the World Council of Churches to have a clear picture of the various Roman Catholic organizations. Therefore the group recommends that a survey be established. A consultation should be called for this purpose. The following participants are suggested: M. de Habicht, Miss R. Goldie, Father de Riedmatten, a representative of the Secretariat for Unity, two representatives pf the World Council of Churches.

III. THE REALIZATION OF DIALOGUE

6. The nature and realization of dialogue in its various forms: Dialogue is carried out on different levels and in various forms. Meetings can take place in public gatherings, in theological study groups, in Bible study groups, in committees for practical cooperation, etc. It is important to examine how dialogue can best be carried out in these various forms. What is real dialogue? How can it best serve the total ecumenical cause? What is superficial and without promise for the future? What must be kept in mind in order to avoid set-backs? The group proposes that this question be discussed at one of the next meetings and that a report be elaborated on these questions. The following will be asked to prepare papers or to formulate a number of theses :

   a) E. Schlink - The problems of theological dialogue

   b) N.A.Nissiotis (in consultation with other Orthodox members of the group) - Problems of dialogue

   c) Y. Congar - Remarks on the nature of dialogue in Roman Catholic understanding.

   If possible these three theologians should get into contact and have exchange of views before the next meeting of the Joint Working Group.

7. Observers and consultants: The exchange of observers has increasingly become a general practice in recent years. The problem will need further discussion for the group ventures to make the following provisional remarks :

   a) A distinction is to be made between observers and consultants. The function of an observer consists in the first place of reporting to the authorities by whom he has been sent. The function of a consultant is to participate in the discussions in an advisory way. The two functions can be combined. In this case we suggest that the expression observer-consultant should be used.

   b) In the present state of ecumenical relations the exchange of observers and consultants seems to be the appropriate way of establishing contacts. If a meeting is jointly organized by the Roman Catholic Church and another church or a national council of churches, those attending will be called participants or delegates. For in this case all churches are responsible in the same degree for the results of the meeting. But when the responsibility lies with the Roman Catholic Church, with another church or with a national council the representatives of the other bodies should not be called participants or delegates.

   c) Observers will be mainly delegated to assemblies and meetings where decisions are taken and policy is made. Consultants can be invited for meetings where the emphasis is on discussion and no voting is involved.

8. National and local councils: What should the relation of the Roman Catholic Church be to national and local councils? In many cases some participation is desirable. Full membership, however, would be premature and would not correspond to the present state of the ecumenical situation. In many cases the sending of permanent observer-consultants or observers with consultative status could prove to be the most appropriate solution.

It would be important to make an enquiry with the various national councils. Information should be collected on what solutions have been envisaged in various countries. A survey could be of help for other national councils when they have to take their decision on this issue.

9. Directorium: The Secretariat for Unity has been asked to produce, on the basis of the decree on ecumenism, a directorium, or rather a number of directives, for ecumenical work. The group expresses the hope that at least some parts of the document can be discussed together before it is finally adopted.

IV. COMMISSIONS AND CONSULTATIONS

10. General: It is obvious that the group is not in a position to deal with all problems which need to be dealt with. The help of special commissions and consultations will be necessary.

a) The group will propose special consultations whenever it seems advisable for a thorough discussion of the problems at stake.

b) On certain issues consultations have already been held between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches. Where this is the case the group will not ask for new groups to be formed, but will encourage the continuation of the work already begun. It will make the greatest possible use of the results reached at such consultations and may make recommendations for the further work to be done, but it will not take action on the reports in such a way that they can be considered "approved" by the Joint Working Group, for this competence is not given to the group. The Secretariat for Unity and the World Council of Churches unit concerned are free to use their reports for limited circulation on their own responsibility.

c) The group will also receive with interest reports from other consultations which have been called at the initiative of other organizations. It is grateful to receive as complete information as possible, but it cannot be expected that the group will explicitly express its judgement on all reports which will be submitted to it.

11. Faith and Order: For many years Roman Catholic theologians have shown a special interest in the work of the Faith and Order Commission. Closer contacts are desirable.

a) The programme of the Faith and Order Commission envisages several studies which will be carried out by international commissions as well as by regional groups. The group suggested that Roman Catholic theologians should be invited to some of these discussions as observer-consultants.

b) There is not only the possibility of participation in the on-going work of the Faith and Order Commission but in some cases 'parallel'studies could be set up. Some of the subjects proposed by the Faith and Order Commission could be discussed in groups consisting exclusively of Roman Catholic theologians as well as in Faith and Order groups. The reports of such groups could be submitted to the Faith and Order Department and should be taken into consideration when the final report on a study is formulated. The results of the report could either be included in the wording of the final report or could be added as a Roman Catholic contribution. Organizations like the Conférence catholique pour les questions oecuméniques, but also monasteries and other bodies could be invited to cooperate in this way.

c) The group proposes that a special theological commission be formed by the Secretariat for Unity and the Faith and Order Commission on the basis of the principle par cum pari. Its purpose would be the discussion of theological problems which will inevitably re-appear in the dialogue between the Roman Catholic Church and all other churches. After extended discussion the group suggested that the following theme should be chosen: "Unity and Authority". This subject includes a discussion on the primacy of the Pope, but it is deliberately formulated in such a way that this crucial problem is approached in a wider context. If this theme is suggested other problems should not be excluded. It was generally felt that special attention should also be given to the doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

d) The decree on ecumenism mentions that the Roman Catholic Church recognizes "a hierarchy of truths". This remark is evidently of great importance and the group recommends that the theological commission to be formed should also deal with this question and its consequences for the ecumenical dialogue.

f) Union negotiations: Many churches are engaged in union negotiations. Their outcome is of the greatest importance for the whole ecumenical movement. A positive appreciation of this movement by Roman Catholic theologians would be important and could represent an encouragement for many churches involved in union negotiations. The Faith and Order Department is willing to provide the necessary information on the various negotiations.

12. Common prayer; communicatio in sacris and the Week of Prayer for Christian Unity: Numerous questions are raised in this connection as to what degree of common worship is possible. How is the term communicatio in sacris understood in the various traditions? What arrangements about worship should be made at ecumenical gatherings? How should the Week of Prayer be conceived in future? The group is of the opinion that these questions need to be carefully examined, particularly as the Secretariat for Unity will have to prepare directives on these issues. It suggests that a consultation should be called in due course and recommends that the Secretariat for Unity and the Faith and Order Department make the necessary arrangements.

13. Missions (see also point 18): From 5th to 10th April 1965 a consultation on missionary questions was held at Crêt-Bérard, organized by the Division of World Mission and Evangelism in collaboration with the Secretariat for Unity. The report of this consultation was sent to the Joint Working Group. The group took cognizance of it and received it with interest.

a) The group recommends that similar consultations should be organized in future. It hopes that in particular the question of the way in which separated churches can give a common witness will be discussed. It hopes to receive a report on this subject.

b) The group shares the opinion expressed in the report that a common effort should be made to clarify the issues of proselytism, Christian witness and religious liberty, but it feels that this should wait until the promulgation of the declaration on religious liberty.

14. Church and Society: The group has also received a report from a joint consultation on problems concerning the relation of Church and Society. It had been organized by the World Council of Churches Department on Church and Society in cooperation with the Secretariat for Unity, and had taken place from 28th to 31st March 1965 in Geneva. The group received the report with appreciation.

a) The Department on Church and Society is preparing a world conference on Church and Society. As the Vatican Council will vote on a text on the relation of church and world, cooperation is most desirable in this field. The proposals made in the report of the consultation meet with the general approval of the Joint Working Group. It encourages the organization of a further consultation in the period between the fourth session and the world conference in July 1966. It expects help for its own work from the report of this consultation.

b) The report mentions possibilities of cooperation on social problems and in the realm of relief work. The group will pay due attention to these suggestions.

15. Laity: Several consultations have taken place on the initiative of the World Council of Churches Laity Department and the COPECIAL in Rome. These meetings have proved to be promising and should be continued. The group suggests that contacts should be established between the Department of Cooperation of Men and Women in Church, Family and Society and the various Roman Catholic movements and organizations which take an interest in the role of women in church and society. An exchange of information and experiences will prove to be helpful on both sides. A consultation should be organized by the World Council of Churches Department and the Secretariat for Unity.

16. Relief work: It is evident that there exist many points of contact in the field of relief work. There is already a good deal of cooperation among the bodies concerned. The developments taking place on the Roman Catholic side in connection with the Council, in particular the possible creation of a coordinating secretariat, make cooperation even more desirable.

a) The group expresses its satisfaction about the growing amount of cooperation between the various service organizations of the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service.

b) It suggests that further possibilities of cooperation should be explored and particularly with regard to great emergencies and disasters but also with regard to long-term projects against hunger and poverty. Other aspects of relief work, however, should not be excluded.

c) It recommends that a consultation be organized where the possibilities of cooperation are examined which exist today. It hopes that some proposals will be submitted in time for consideration at its next meeting.

d) The consultation should not only deal with the practical aspects of cooperation but also discuss the nature and the spiritual basis of Christian relief work. The report should contain some consideration on this subject.

e) Mgr C. Bayer and Dr Leslie Cooke will be asked to organize this consultation.

V. SPECIAL PROBLEMS

17. Common Bible translations: In many countries initiatives have been taken to produce or to publish common Bible translations. In some cases Protestant translations have been used by the Roman Catholic Church. The United Bible Societies have shown much interest and readiness in this matter. The group notes this development with deep satisfaction and hopes that these efforts will be continued. It is probable that the constitution on the Revelation will explicitly recommend common Bible translations. As soon as this text is promulgated, the Secretariat for Unity plans to inform the various episcopal conferences on the possibilities which exist in this respect.

18. Tensions in missionary situations (see above, point 13): The report of the consultation at Crêt-Bérard refers to the tensions which recur in missionary situations (proselytism, unfair competition, etc.). It will not be possible to avoid totally such events, but it will be a great help if each case can be discussed and solutions can be sought together. The group recommends that persons should be appointed in the Secretariat for Unity and in the World Council of Churches who would be responsible for handling all correspondence on such tensions.

19. A fixed Easter date: The discussion on a fixed Easter date for all churches has been revived in recent years. The group feels that both sides should keep each other informed about all steps undertaken in this matter.

20. Liturgical calendars and lectionaries: In this connection the question was raised whether the liturgical calendars of the various churches could be brought into greater harmony. Though the desirability of such initiative is emphasized on both sides, the group is also aware of its difficulties.

In particular the problem was discussed whether common lectionaries could be established. The liturgical commissions of the various churches should be made aware of this possibility.

21. Ecumenical Institutes: In recent years numerous ecumenical institutes have been created in all parts of the world. A list of the most important institutes should be compiled. This list should also have a brief description of the objective of each institute.

VI. COMMON STATEMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

22. Is it possible for the churches to make common statements on international issues? Is common action possible in particular in international organizations? On many occasions problems have already been discussed together. Is it possible to increase the common action and to issue common statements?

a) The group thinks that the time has come to explore the possibility of common statements.

b) It expresses its conviction that at least for the time being "parallel" statements are to be preferred. This procedure would mean that the problems arising in a given situation are discussed by the authorities which are responsible for making the statement. The statements would not be identical in their formulation but would be in harmony as to their substance.

c) If such statements are to become possible discussion is needed on the fundamental presuppositions of Christian action in the international realm. Occasions for such discussions are to be sought.

d) In particular the problem of the relation between church and state needs to be carefully examined, and the group hopes that a report on this problem can be elaborated in due course.

VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE JOINT WORKING GROUP AND FURTHER WORK

23. Substitutes: Members of the Joint Working Group who are unable to attend a meeting of the Joint Working Group may be replaced by substitutes. It is, however, important that the work of the group is carried out with as much continuity as possible. Therefore not more than two members on each side should be replaced by substitutes.

24. Points which have not yet found sufficient attention: On the agenda of the first meeting a discussion of the following issues was envisaged :

a) The theology of marriage and mixed marriages

b) Baptism

c) Religious liberty

d) Proselytism

e) The way in which other churches are described in catechisms and similar texts

There was not sufficient time to discuss these problems in detail. They will be discussed at the next meeting. It was emphasized that all these questions should be seen in their theological context. As at the next meeting of the group the conciliar texts on marriage and religious liberty will be available, it will be easier to reach some conclusions on these issues.

CONSTITUTION

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING (CCCB)

Preamble

The Coordinating Committee for Intercontinental Broadcasting, originally constituted in January, 1963 by concurrent action of the Near East Christian Council, the East Asia Christian Conference, the All Africa Conference of Churches and the Division of World Mission and Evangelism of the World Council of Churches, in order to relate those bodies to Radio Voice of the Gospel, Addis Ababa, is hereby reconstituted on a more inclusive basis.

The present constitution governs the structure and general functions of the reconstituted committee. Its functional relationship to each specific agency or undertaking is or may be defined by appropriate agreements and by-laws.

Article I. Name: The name of this committee shall be: "The Coordinating Committee for Christian Broadcasting", hereinafter referred to as "the committee".

Article II. Membership

Section 1. Voting Members

The committee shall consist of fourteen voting members, two named by the DWME of WCC and two representing each of the following major geographical areas:

East Asia, Australasia and the Pacific
The Near East
Africa
Europe, including Great Britain
Latin America
North America (Canada and U.S.A.)

Wherever practicable the representatives of an area shall be named by the regional ecumenical body, one of them normally being a senior staff member of the regional body or a person of comparable experience and judgment, and the other being a competent specialist in the field of radio broadcasting and/or communication, related in this capacity to the body represented.

Appointments shall be for a term of approximately three years to conform as far as practicable to the frequency of meetings of the appointing body.

Where appointment by a regional ecumenical body is impracticable, or is not actually made, the committee may from year to year invite suitably qualified persons into its membership. It may also fill temporary vacancies in its membership.

Section 2. Consultants

The committee shall establish a panel of ex-officio consultants, including officers and/or staff members of specified agencies related to its work.

The committee may, at its discretion, invite representatives of other agencies related to its work to serve as consultants for such purposes and for such period of time as it may determine.

Article III. Meetings

Section 1. Annual and special meetings

The full committee shall normally meet once a year. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman, with the concurrence of three or more other voting members.

Section 2. Sectional meetings

The committee may be Standing Rules designate one or more sectional committees from among its members and consultants and empower them to act for the full committee in matters relating to specified areas or operations.

When the full committee is in session sectional committees shall function only as subcommittees, and power of decision shall rest with the full committee. When the full committee is not in session, each sectional committee may meet as occasion requires and exercise the powers delegated to it.

Meetings of the full committee and/or of sectional committees shall be planned for such times and places as will discharge the responsibilities of the committee efficiently and economically.

Article IV. Officers

The committee shall elect a chairman, and vice-chairman from among its members, and shall elect a treasurer. These officers shall be elected for three years and shall serve until their successors are chosen.

It shall name a recording secretary for each meeting.

It may appoint other officers at its discretion.

It shall make provision for the discharge of necessary executive and administrative functions with due regard for economy and efficiency.

Article V. Functions

Section 1. General coordination and policy development

The basic function of the committee shall be to assist churches, Christian Councils, stations and studios concerned with Christian broadcasting to develop a coordinated over-all policy so that the whole field may be effectively served by a suitable sharing of responsibilities and resources.

Section 2. Regional programming

The committee shall seek to stimulate the development and maintenance in each area of programming facilities commensurate with the availability of broadcasting service to the area. It shall promote effective collaboration between field agencies and supporting bodies in order to develop broadcasting rooted in the life and mission of the churches and seeking to extend their ministry.

Section 3. Specific Functions

The committee shall discharge all the functions in relation to Station RVOG defined in, or consequent upon, the Agreement between CCIB and LWFBS. It shall provide by Standing Rules for the orderly and systematic discharge of these functions.

The committee may at its discretion enter into engagements with other agencies, stations and broadcasting facilities for purposes consonant with its basic function, and establish suitable rules and procedures for the discharge of the responsibilities entailed thereby.

Section 4. Staffing Operations

The committee may provide and support staff nominated, appointed, seconded or otherwise made available to any related station, studio or other broadcasting facility for purposes consonant with its general and specific functions.

Section 5. Funding operations

The committee may promote and coordinate support and administer resources for undertakings within the scope of its general and specific functions.

Article VI. Budget and Finances

Section 1. Budget

The committee shall prepare and adopt annually in advance a budget for its own administrative expense in the ensuing year, and support budgets for all the station programming and other operations (or portions of operations) for which it undertakes financial responsibility, together with budgets for projected capital expenditures.

It shall prepare corresponding budgets of income to be secured from all sources, designated and undesignated, applicable to the expenditure budgets. Support to be sought by an operating agency from its own immediate constituency without international solicitation shall be excluded from the committee's income and support budgets. International solicitation outside the region shall be reported to the committee.

Section 2. Support

The committee shall seek to strengthen the base of support for its work through appeals to appropriate bodies in a number of countries. Without prejudice to its coordinating functions, it shall, wherever practicable, seek to place supporting and supported bodies in direct communication for the transmission of resources rather than itself handle support funds.

Section 3. Financial review and budget control

At each annual meeting the committee shall review the financial situation with respect to past operations, current needs and resources and future prospects. It may provide for periodic financial reviews between meetings. It shall periodically advise all operative bodies which it supports or helps support as to the current financial situation and future prospects. It shall keep its expenditure budgets realistically related to available resources and to the relative significance of various undertakings within the whole.

Section 4. Financial reports

The committee shall prepare an annual financial statement of income and expenditure (both administered and reported) for submission to its related and supporting bodies.

Section 5. Limitation

No commitment involving recurrent financial support of a station, studio or other operating agency shall be made except upon authorization by the full committee. The full committee may at its discretion delegate to a sectional committee power of financial review and control in respect to specific continuing operations within its field.

Article VII. Adoption, ratification and amendment

Section 1. Adoption and ratification

This constitution, having been adopted by unanimous consent of the members of CCIB present and voting at Jerusalem, Jordan on April 24, 1965, shall be submitted for ratification to the bodies which originally constituted CCIB, namely

All Africa Conference of Churches
East Asia Christian Conference
Near East Council of Churches
Division of World Mission and Evangelism/
World Council of Churches

Other regional organizations will be invited subsequently to join the committee as additional constituent agencies.

It shall become effective on January 24, 1966 (nine months after adoption) if no written objection is reported to the Chairman prior to that date. On becoming effective it shall supersede the Standing Rules adopted in January 1964.

Section 2. Amendment

This constitution may be amended by two-thirds vote of members present subject to the consent of the constituent agencies. Amendments shall become effective nine months after adoption if no constituent agency has registered its dissent with the Chairman of the Committee.